

ed. No time is specified for a reply.



but the State Department expects an answer before the end of the week.

In view of the frequent statement made by officials that President Wilson would fully advise the heads of the committee on foreign affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives, before breaking off relations with Germany, it is significant that President Wilson invited these committeemen and congressmen to a conference at White House, prior to his departure for the Capitol. **Strong Indictment**

The President's address to Congress is believed to be a strong indictment of Germany's lawlessness, despite her pledges. The call for a joint session electrified the Congress officials and diplomats. The consensus of opinion is that the breaking point is nearer than ever before.

Almost immediately afterwards, the Senate passed a Bill providing for an army reserve of 1,000,000 men.

Yesterday, Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, called on Secretary of State Lansing. The latter declined to discuss the submarine issue at the present moment.

## Form New Serb Army Within Four Months

**Tribute To French Organisation; General Sarraill Is Favorably Impressed**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 18.—Reuter's special correspondent at Salonica has visited the camp of the Serbian troops from Corfu. He says that the arrangements made by the French show their extraordinary power of organization and improvisation.

The Serbians are of fine appearance and have favorably impressed General Sarraill. The men are in new uniforms and have new rifles and accoutrements; in fact, a new Serbian army has been formed in four months, which reflects great credit on the allies, particularly the French.

## LISBON NAVAL SCHOOL FIRED BY INCENDIARY

**Laid To Enemy's Account; Outbreak Spreads Quickly, But Workshops Are Saved**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, April 18.—A fire at the Naval School, in the middle of the Naval Arsenal, yesterday, spread with astounding rapidity, but it was eventually got under control. The workshops were not damaged.

Everything points to enemy incendiaries. Enormous damage was done by the fire. The Government has ordered an inquiry.

## Chinese Minister To Tokio Leaves

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, April 20.—The Chinese Minister and his family left for home this morning. A distinguished gathering bade them farewell. His Excellency Lu Tsung-yi, in an interview, gave out that he will probably be appointed to a position in the Central Government.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

**For Japan:**  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Apr. 21  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Apr. 21  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Apr. 22  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui Maru Apr. 22  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 24  
**For U.S., Canada, and Europe:**  
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Apr. 21  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Apr. 22  
Per C.M. s.s. China Apr. 24  
Per R.M. s.s. Montague Apr. 28  
**For Europe, via Suez:**  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hiram M. Apr. 29  
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur May 1  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. May 4  
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos May 10

**Mails to Arrive:**  
The French Mail of March 19 is due at Hongkong on April 22 and here on April 26. Left Saigon on April 19 per M.M. s.s. Porthos.  
The American mail left Seattle, Wash., on March 30 and is due to arrive here on April 24 per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago Maru.

## LONDON CONVERSATION NOTHING BUT VERDUN

**Married Men Still Hold Out Until All the Bachelors Are in Uniform**

**'NATIVE RIGHT TO ARGUE'**

**Not Cowards, But Want Convincing of Necessity All Must Join Army**

By Consul Captain

Special Correspondence of The China Press

London, March 19.—Wherever you are, whoever you meet, you hear nothing but Verdun; so as able pens than mine are telling and have told of the glorious defence put up by our gallant allies at Verdun, I shall pass this, the news of the week over. Don't think for a minute I don't feel Verdun; there is no man belonging to any civilised nation that can help feeling it—it is the beginning of the end for "Kultur," the boasted military superiority, the vaunted German artillery, the pick of the Kaiser's troops, all stand bereft of all their "swank," unable to break the ring of steel with which they are confronted.

Paris by March 15, forsooth! A dream to gain the fulfilment of which they have risked much, suffered fearful losses and, thank God, are no nearer to seeing the fulfilment.

The married men who attested under Lord Derby's scheme are holding protest meetings against their being called upon to fulfil their bargain until all the single men are in uniform, and one must admit they have a very real grievance as there is little doubt but that scores of young men have, under the guise of "star" or reserve occupations, escaped the "wind up," but be the married men's plaint ever so true this is no time to stop and haggle about "who shall go first." We want men—and men we must have—and I think the grumblers will find that they will have to don khaki and serve, whilst the single shirkers are being drag-netted.

The Englishman has for so many generations considered he has a right to argue any matter he chooses, that it "goes against the grain" to be made to do anything without being convinced in his own mind of the necessity of doing it.

The married men are not cowards; they are eager and willing to serve, but they want convincing that it is their turn.

Gibson Bowles, the greatest authority on naval law, is coupling the cause of the married men in his program whilst fighting the Market Harborough election and by the time these lines are in print I trust he will have come out of the contest victorious.

Gibson Bowles stands for a Navy with a free hand, to blockade Germany as Germany should be blockaded; to rule the waves as we, the mightiest sea power that the world has ever seen, have a right to rule. The birth-right gained for us by men like Drake and Nelson could be in no better keeping than that of Jellicoe and Beatty if they were given a free hand.

The appearance this week of the weights for the Lincoln Handicap foreshadows the opening of the flat racing season and though things this year will be of rather a "scratch" order we are thankful for small mercies.

I had a chat with a penciller a couple of days ago who in ordinary times would have laid pots of money by now and he tells me there is practically "nothing doing." The prices he was prepared to lay on the Lincoln (run April 7th) were as follows:

10 to 1 Silver Tag; 11-1 My Ronald; 12 to 1 Lut; 16 to 1 Cheerful, Clapgate, Sandmole, Diadumenous, Lord Annandale and Mount William; 20 to 1 Callistock, Desmond M., Gay Lally, King Priam, Mustapha, Silver Ring, Sweetest Melody, Valcluse, Vantile and Young Pegasus; 25 to 1 others.

If I had to make a selection now I should take Mount William and Solougue on my side. Mount William is a great horse and ought to have won the Cambridgeshire. I know the stable thought it was a

"cert," he is a horse that wants something to race against, and he was then drawn so that he only had a competitor on one side of him, instead of being somewhere in the middle where he would have had horses round him. If the horse is fit (and at the moment I have not heard if this is so) Mount William with 7st. 11lbs. is the winner.

Soulougue (7st 11lb.) is another Cambridgeshire horse who is well handicapped and we know that, thanks to the hurdles, he is fit.

The Australians and New Zealanders met at Rugby this week, the latter winning by 14 points (1 goal 1 penalty and 2 tries) to 3 points (1 try).

The winners outstayed the Australians though the latter had the downhill slope of the Bexley ground in their favor the second half.

Amongst the number of real good sportsmen who have given their lives for their country I must mention Col. R. W. Fox of the Devons. He was a well-known follower of the Dartmoor Paek and won several races at their hunt point to point meetings. He was a very fine horseman and took a keen interest in agriculture. He will be deeply mourned in the West Country.

## Kongmoon Captured By Republicans

(Continued from Page 1)

hensive of any danger here. The authorities are capable and accommodating and if it is in their power they will keep things quiet. I hear that \$20,000 has been gotten together and placed in the bank here in case our place should become neutral and so be cut off from the source of supply at Peking. Money is all that is needed to keep Chinese soldiers happy. Some of the soldiers deserted but I hear that they were retaken and that two of them were shot.

Gen. Tuan to Peking

General Tuan Chi-kwei has left Mukden for Peking. It is believed that this is due to the fact that General Chang Tso-lin has completed the preparations to declare independence.

It is reported that Tatum, in Anhui, has declared independence, but no details are known.

Latest From Chekiang

Hangchow, April 18.—The situation here is much quieter now. Chuen Yang-kyang, Civil Governor of this province, yesterday formally accepted the Tutuhship, his headquarters being at the former General Chu's yamen near the West Lake.

The military officials have adopted every measure to insure local peace and order. Brigadier-General Tung Pao-hsien is now Commanding General of the 6th Division. He has issued proclamations ordering the soldiers and the people to be law-abiding.

Looting and rebellious activities will be punishable by death. These orders together with those issued by the Tutuh have done a great deal towards restoring peace.

It is generally believed that the Northern soldiers stationed in Shanghai would not attempt to invade Chekiang now although independence has been declared here. Shanghai and the neighboring cities have too much local situation to look after to despatch any expeditionary force here. It is said that either neutrality or independence will soon be declared in Kiangsu.

The stoppage of the railway traffic has caused considerable inconvenience and anxiety. The authorities are arranging with the Shanghai Commander, Yang, for the running of the through train. The rails reported to have been torn up near the border could be repaired in a few hours.

The departments under the former Civil Governor have been reorganized, the old officials remaining in their respective posts. A body of 12 Councillors has been created to deliberate and assist in the execution and administration of civil affairs here. No radical changes in the government have been attempted.

The Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, and local banks have been amply protected. The financial conditions, somewhat stringent during the first few days of the movement, are now rapidly becoming better.

The most gratifying feature of the development is that the military party and the revolutionaries are now united. It was feared at the beginning that a strong under-current would greatly impair the prestige and safety of this province. The followers of General Chu Tui, reported to have fled to Shanghai have either vacated their posts or assumed new duties. Lu Kung-fang, Defence Commissioner of Chia-hsing is Commander at the front. He has about 4,000 men under him there by this time. A large number of soldiers is concentrated in the city and hereabouts for emergency. A few hundreds have been recruited in order to bring the regiments to full strength. All told, including the land and water police, Chekiang has an army about 35,000 strong, that number will be more than enough to maintain local order. They are said to have plenty of ammunition.

## Cabinet Committee Decides Against General Compulsion, Though May Adopt it Later

**Asquith Tells of Imminence of National Disaster; Still Talk of Ministers Resigning**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 19.—The Times states that, late yesterday evening, a new recruiting committee, consisting of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Kitchener, Mr. A. Bonar Law and Mr. A. Henderson reached a compromise that the crisis will recur after Easter.

Asquith stated that he regretted to say there were still material points of disagreement in the Cabinet and, if these were not settled by agreement, the result must be the break-up of the Government. The Government was united in believing that such an event would be a national disaster of the most formidable kind.

Hope To Avert Disaster

Mr. Asquith added: "It is in the hope that this may be averted by a few more days deliberation that I propose that the House adjourn till Tuesday."

Sir Edward Carson said that, while he regretted the delays over the important question of recruiting, he would be the last to suggest that time should not be given to enable an agreement could not be attained. He made no criticism of Mr. Asquith's course and would be satisfied if the position of his own motion was not prejudiced.

Mr. Asquith, replying to a question, said that he thought he could assure the House that there would be no further delay beyond Tuesday.

Mr. H. J. Tennant stated that many conscientious objectors had voluntarily undertaken compulsory service.

Extraordinarily Difficult Case

The excitement in the Lobby, yesterday, was reminiscent of the Irish crisis, members remaining and discussing numberless rumors, long after the House had risen. This is reflected in the perplexing and contradictory statements made by the newspapers, which, however, agree that the Cabinet is confronted with an extraordinarily difficult position.

On the one hand, Mr. Lloyd George and the Unionist ministers of the Cabinet will resign unless general compulsion is adopted. On the other

hand, the Labor ministers will go if the Cabinet decides today on general compulsion.

Moreover, while the War Office is represented as being insistent on the necessity for compulsion, it is stated that the Admiralty has emphasized that the needs of the fleet must first be considered in any modifications of recruiting and more men cannot be spared from the ship-yards.

Another message says: Members swarmed into the Lobby to discuss the statement made by Mr. Asquith, whose announcement of the deadlock, being the first official intimation of it, caused a tremendous sensation.

Asquith Acted Sagaciously

It is considered that Mr. Asquith acted sagaciously in giving time for reflection on the precarious situation. Many Liberals regard his statement as an ultimatum to Mr. Lloyd George, with an indication that the bulk of the Cabinet is apprehensive of the national issues involved and is anxious for a settlement.

If Mr. Lloyd George should resign, taking with him the leading Unionist members of the Cabinet, Mr. Asquith must resign, but Mr. Asquith's support in the House will remain very formidable, because the Nationalists, Laborites and many Liberals seem to be strongly against Mr. Lloyd George.

The Daily Chronicle takes a gloomy view of the situation. It declares that some resignations are inevitable today and that Mr. Asquith may boldly decide to carry on by a reconstruction of the Cabinet on a Liberal and Labor basis, whilst, among possibilities, is the creation of a Unionist Government, which would include Mr. Lloyd George.

May Be Election In May

This will involve an election in the month of May. This view, however, is apparently antecedent to the late development of a compromise.

In the House of Lords, today, Lord Milner moved a motion in favor of general compulsion. He strongly contended that it was the only possible way out of the recruiting difficulty and he considered that compulsion would be supported by the majority of Britons, as it was simple, honorable and just.

The Marquis of Crewe emphasised the complexity of the problem. The Government had been obliged to view the question from every possible angle and he hoped that they would be able to make a statement that day.

## German Corpses Left in Mounds

(Continued from Page 1)

occupied by the Germans were easily repulsed.

Hand-grenade engagements of a temporarily lively character occurred on both sides of La Bassée canal and north of Loos. Near Neuville and Deuvraignes, the Germans successfully exploded mines.

On both sides of the Meuse, there were very violent artillery duels. East of the Meuse, Saxons troops stormed French positions, also gaining 700 meters south of Haudromont and on the ridge north-west of Thiaumont. They captured 32 unwounded officers, among whom are 3 staff officers, 1,646 unwounded men and 50 wounded men.

Their names will be published in the Gazette des Ardennes, as is done with the names of all French prisoners taken during the war, including the names of the 711 officers and 38,155 men made prisoners in the battles of the Meuse region since February 21, 1916. The reason for publishing the names is the fact that a semi-official French statement tries to put doubt into the German official report.

Enemy attempts near and in the Callette forest were frustrated by the German fire when they were prepared or were just begun.

The French artillery was exceedingly lively against the German positions in the Woëvre Plain and on the heights south-east of Verdun, down to St. Mihiel.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Bessborough testified to the benefits he received from HIMO'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

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## DIRECTORS OF BIG U.S. FIRM DUE HERE SOON

Gaston, Williams and Wigmore  
To Help in Department  
Of Far East

### SHANGHAI HEADQUARTERS

Shipping Activities Play Lesser  
Part in Wide Scope Of  
Operations

Tokio, April 15.—Coming to blaze the way for one of the strongest commercial organizations that have ever invaded the markets of the Far East, Mr. Hilliard J. Rosencrantz and Mr. Joseph J. Keegan, both of whom are well known in this part of the world, arrived at Yokohama yesterday on the Tenyo Maru. They are vice-presidents and managing directors of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Incorporated, one of the subsidiary organizations of a powerful new company that has been formed in the United States to put American capital into world trade.

On the same liner arrived Mr. J. B. J. Gibbs, formerly manager of the Japan and China Trading Company in Yokohama, who is returning to be manager for Japan and her dependencies for Gaston, Williams and Wigmore. Mr. Gibbs will probably have his headquarters in Tokyo. Mr. Rosencrantz and Mr. Keegan, after spending several weeks in Japan to work out some of the details of the establishment of a branch here, will go on to Shanghai, where they will locate the Far Eastern headquarters of the company.

Shipping An Adjunct  
While much is expected in the Far East of the fleet of vessels that Gaston, Williams and Wigmore is believed to contemplate placing in a trans-Pacific service, this company engages in shipping only as an adjunct to its more important activities. Mr. Keegan characterized his organization as one interested in general import and export business, in contracting and financing for big enterprises and lastly in shipping. He would make no statement in regard to the plans for a steamship service on the Pacific, but stated that the newly organized Gaston, Williams and Wigmore Shipping Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000, would shortly issue an official prospectus of its plans.

"The object of the Far Eastern Division of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore," said Mr. Keegan yesterday, "is to create and to direct a powerful trading organization. We believe that the time has come when American interests of strength must make an entry into the commercial fields of the Far East. We hope that in due time we will come to be considered a substantial part of the community, as we have already established a reputation for operating on a substantial basis in the markets in which we have established ourselves."

To Assist in Development  
"We are not entering the Far Eastern field to take business from other interests. We believe in a policy of comfortable competition. We hope to make material contributions to the development of the Far East, and one of our largest activities will be supplying the machinery and the mechanical equipment which will best

## French Still Preparing for Defense of Salonica



French big guns near Salonica

The Allies still expect a big Teutonic drive at Salonica, the Greek seaport which the British and French now hold. In anticipation of this the French have landed many more big guns which are shown here, being taken to positions outside the town.

assist the countries in which we operate in their industrial development. In a general way, our business will be in the great staples of the export and import business in the Far East, sending the big lines of raw materials to America and handling machinery and kindred lines for sale in Oriental countries.

"We shall build up our organization gradually and firmly, believing that a policy of strength and patience is sure to win for us. A number of branch offices will be established throughout the Orient, whenever in the course of time the extension of our business makes such offices necessary. We will use the best of technical knowledge obtainable in the managerial end of our enterprise. A large number of technical experts, especially experts in the lines we will handle in China, will come out to the Far East between now and July.

"There has been a great awakening of interest among American commercial circles lately in the possibilities of the Far East. American capital is turning in this direction. In the larger banking circles there is a tendency to encourage investment in Far Eastern enterprises. I believe the day is not far distant when Far Eastern debentures will take their place as gilt-edged investments with the best of the American shares."

### Are Agents for the Allies

Gaston, Williams and Wigmore are well known as agents in America for the Allies and the trade with Russia has been largely developed through the agency of this company. This firm has already entered the field in Russia, Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South Africa, and Cuba, and agents are now establishing divisions in South America. The company has now a fleet of sixteen vessels on the Atlantic, all fully engaged in carrying the imports and exports of the company alone. The shipping activities of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore have been largely undertaken to facilitate the movement of its own business and up to the present its fleet has been fully occupied with this work. Whether this will be the case in the Pacific will not be known until the shipping company makes its statement.

The Far Eastern Division of the company has a nominal capital of \$100,000, but Mr. Keegan said yesterday that it has sufficient financial backing to swing any financial enterprise that it may undertake.

Both Mr. Keegan and Mr. Rosencrantz have been in business in the Far East, especially in China, for a number of years. Both are thoroughly conversant with Chinese business and other affairs.

## Married Men Rebel At Call To Colors

Indignation Meeting in London  
—Recruiting Situation in  
Ireland Called Serious

London, March 16.—Premier Asquith and the Earl of Derby were criticised severely at a large meeting in London today of married men who have attested for service in the army. Speakers declared there were still 2,000,000 men available and that the married men would refuse to serve until Premier Asquith redeemed his pledge to bring out the single men before the others were called to the colors.

The feeling of the meeting was intensified by the reading of a letter from Mr. Asquith declining to receive a deputation representing the married men, on the ground that this was a subject to be dealt with by Parliament.

The meeting adopted by acclamation resolutions demanding that the Premier receive deputations and that all proclamations calling up married men be withdrawn.

The Morning Post publishes a long article in regard to what it characterizes as the serious situation in Ireland on account of activity on the part of the Sinn Fein Society. It says:

"From motives of patriotism English newspapers hitherto have refrained from commenting on the situation in Ireland, but it is developing with such rapidity and gravity that silence is no longer possible."

"Through the South and West a vigorous organized campaign against recruiting is being carried out without serious hindrance. Within a few weeks several persons have been indicted and tried in Dublin, but in every case acquitted by the jury amid tumultuous applause from those in the court room."

"All these trials took place before ordinary juries, and we await with

impatience the time when the authorities will utilize their powers to have such cases tried before special juries or military tribunals."

"In Cork the use of several companies of Irish soldiers was offered to a committee recently appointed to organize St. Patrick's Day celebrations, but the committee refused to allow them to participate stating in reply: 'The British Army is in hostile occupation of Ireland, and it would be as absurd for Belgians to invite a contingent from the German Army to participate in a Belgian national celebration.'"

## CHINA MINES ARE GIVEN U. S. ARMY COAL AWARD

\$2.50 For Kailan Bituminous And  
\$3.00 For Lump—Wise And  
Co. Get Cement

Manila, April 8.—The contract for supplying the army with 60,000 tons of coal, and for which bids were opened on March 1, has been awarded to the Kailan Mining administration with head offices at Tientsin, China. The contract calls for the delivery at Chinwangtao, China, the army to furnish the transportation, of this amount of coal, each ton to consist of 2,240 lbs.

The prices submitted by the Kailan Mining administration for Kailan bituminous coal are \$2.50 per ton for lump coal and \$3.00 for washed nut coal. The contract provides that if any portion of the coal contracted should necessitate lightering, the contractor should receive \$0.50 for each ton thus lightered, provided that the amount does not exceed 15 per cent of the total amount. Other bidders in this award were Madrigal and Co., and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, whose lowest price for delivery of Japan coal in Manila was \$13.75.

The cement contract has been awarded to Wise and company who bid on 45,000 barrels to be delivered at Chinwangtao, China, the army to furnish transportation, at the rate of \$1,625 per barrel.

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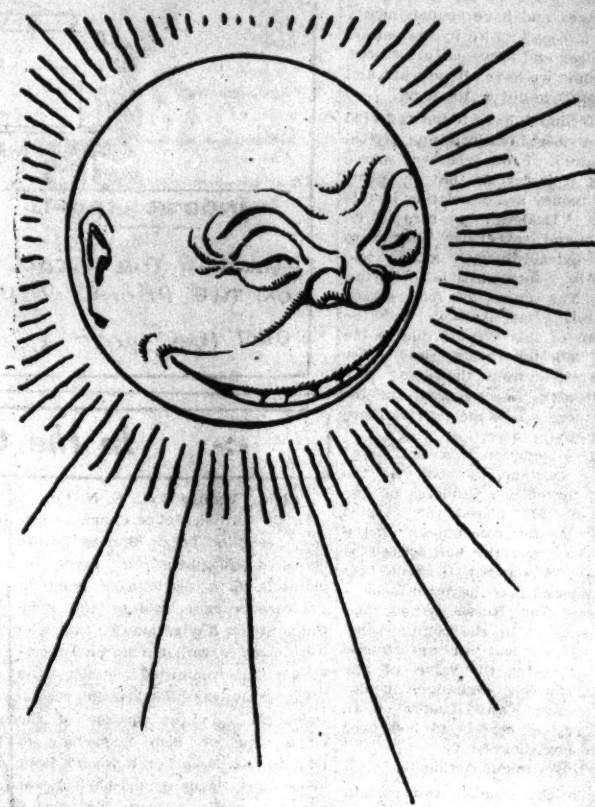
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## TRADE IN RUSSIA IS NOW AT HIGH TIDE

Enormous Sums of Money Circulating in These Piping Times of War

### PEASANTRY PROSPEROUS

But Employes in Cities Suffer From High Food Prices; Supplies Scarce

By Montgomery Schuyler

Petrograd, February 10.—"Why should we stay in the city and work?" asked my cabman when I wanted to know why there were so few cabs in the city and why their charges were so much higher than formerly. "Why should we be uncomfortable here and have to pay for the keep of our horses when we can go home to our villages and have enough money to take it easy? Life in the capital is very dear and provisions are scarce, but at home we have all we want and some money to put in the bank."

This feeling I have found reflected in all walks of life since my arrival in Petrograd. From whatever source it comes, it is certain that enormous sums of money are circulating in this country. Dealers in rare furs, jewelry, and expensive furniture report extraordinary sales and apparently inexhaustible buying power. The prices of food soared wildly during last Autumn and the beginning of this Winter, due to the lack of efficient railway and other transportation from the great producing centers to Petrograd, and for a time there was some talk of there being a famine here.

But this condition was not based on any shortage of food in the country, for official estimates of the harvest of 1915 placed the surplus over any possible consumption in the country as something like 505,600,000 pounds (or 36 pounds). It should also be remembered that the grain formerly exported from Russia is now kept almost entirely in the country and, while this has had an unfortunate effect in lowering the value of the ruble in foreign exchange, it has quite removed any danger of an insufficiency of cereals to last over until the next harvest.

### Drastic Government Action

Early in this year the Government took hold of the situation by entirely suspending the service of passenger trains between Moscow and the capital and turning the lines over to freight traffic for the purpose of rushing supplies here, and it is today reported that this step is to be repeated shortly. This drastic measure has to some extent at least lessened the shortage, but other measures will have to be taken to prevent the wild speculation and cornering of food products by enterprising merchants and financial interests.

It is even reported currently that certain prominent banks took a hand in buying up all possible future deliveries of some commodities in the hope of reaping great wealth as the result. These projects, however, will be less successful in the future, it is hoped, and prices will be maintained as low as may be.

The average Russian is a born gambler and is always ready to take a chance with his money or credit. The ease with which great numbers of people have made money since the beginning of the war has invited speculative schemes of all kinds, and there has been a wave of price inflation and speculation, aided and made possible by a decline in industrial production, due in part to the withdrawal of labor for military purposes and in part to the great and increasing demands for commodities of every description for the supply of the armies and hordes of refugees from the war zones.

The salaried man whose monthly or weekly pay has not been increased, but perhaps decreased, is naturally in a very pessimistic frame of mind and cannot see further than his increasing bills, and so, too, the Government employe and official. For this reason it is and always has been very hard to get at the true state of affairs in Petrograd or Moscow, in fact, any of the larger cities of the Empire.

But city dwellers everywhere are timorous folk and the daily variations of the stock market and the unconfirmed rumors of shortage in supplies plunge them in gloom. In Russia, more perhaps than elsewhere, it is necessary to get out of the big cities and go among the peasants to obtain a sane and rational perspective. In the villages and in the country the quiet, dignified, cheerful populace will brace you up after the nervousness of the cities and you will find the peasants going on with their activities in the same slow way they have always done and with the same simple faith in the future.

Nevertheless, the high prices and comparative scarcity of supplies in Petrograd just now are matters of concern, for even the knowledge that there is plenty elsewhere will not reduce the price nor take the place of an efficient and continuous distribution from farm to market. It is said that owing to the cessation of vodka production and selling by the Government, the peasants have all they want to eat, and are able in addition to put more money away than has ever been the case in all the history of the country. They are in fact, so prosperous that

## INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad



## In the Courts

### Claim Against I.-C. S. N. Co.

In the British Police Court, yesterday, Assistant Judge Skinner Turner delivered judgment in favor of plaintiffs on a preliminary point in the case brought against the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., who were charged with having on December 1st, 1915, committed a breach of the Lower Yangtze pilots' tariff regulations, 1915, in the matter of the employment of Siao Yuen-ching to pilot the s.s. Esang on a voyage from Woosung to Hankow and back. Legal argument was afterwards concluded and the main decision was reserved.

Mr. F. Ellis appeared for the complainants, the Woosung-Hankow Pilots' Association and Mr. G. H. Wright for the defence.

His Worship said—In this case the defendants are charged with a breach of the Lower Yangtze Pilotage Regulations, 1915. The complaint is laid by a Pilot Association, but not on behalf of any of its members. It has not been argued before me whether such an association can set the criminal law in motion in a matter

they can afford to hold their produce in hope of forcing still higher prices later on, and it is asserted that this is one of the chief factors in the present scarcity.

### Refugees Cause Rise in Rents

Another effect of the war and one which has brought great joy to the owners of Petrograd residence property is that very shortly after the emptying of their apartments and houses of the German and Austrian subjects who were removed from the cities by the Russian authorities and placed in concentration camps, the swarms of Russian, Polish, and other refugees from the Baltic Provinces began almost at once to arrive here, thus filling at increased rentals all the empty places. In fact, it is quite impossible to get any kind of accommodation now at hotels, boarding houses, apartments, or private houses. The 600,000 new inhabitants pervade everything and give an unusual air of life and bustle to the streets.

The opera goes on as usual at the Imperial Opera House, the so-called Marie Theater, as well as at the "People's Palace," and at the special series of operatic performances held in the Conservatory of Music. All of these as well as all the theaters are filled at every performance and standing room only is the rule. The movies flourish and evidently are undisturbed by the censor, for some of the scenes are very ardent.

Seats are in many cases dearer than in the United States, costing at least 25 or 50 cents. At the "People's Palace," on the other hand, the public can see excellent operatic and theatrical performances for a merely nominal charge, as low, in the case of "standees," as 5 cents at times.

In general, there has been a great improvement in the last few years in Russia toward providing decent amusements for the people. Ten or twelve years ago there was nothing but high-priced and rather risqué vaudeville and cabaret shows in connection with supper places and the combined consumption of vodka and sweet champagne made them rather lively after about 3 o'clock in the morning. Those were the times when there was almost a riot as the result of a new edict by the Chief of Police closing all restaurant and concert halls at 4.30 a.m. The public indignantly wanted to know what it should do between then and bedtime.

of this sort, in fact the defendants did not take the point at all.

I refrain, therefore, from expressing any opinion on it. Then objection was taken, and in my mind, rightly, to the form of the summons as issued.

It failed to disclose the suggested breach with sufficient clearness, but as it was not urged that the defendants were in any way taken by surprise, and as any prejudice to them would be at once cured by an adjournment, I decided to proceed, making such amendment as might be necessary.

The proved and admitted facts are that the pilot, Siao Yuen-ching, took the steamer Esang last December from Woosung to Hankow and back; he was engaged by a representative of the defendant company; he was paid the sum of 1000, the sum of 1000 is the amount prescribed in the regulations.

Having read the regulations, his Worship proceeded:—It is to be noted that no penalty clause is in them at all. It was urged therefore that no penalty can be inflicted. It is enough on this point to say that the case is provided for by Art. 13 of the Order in Council, 1907; a penalty is provided for such breaches of the King Regulations as have no express penalty in them. If therefore there has been a breach, there is a penalty. But the main argument advanced is that, assuming the regulations to contain a penalty, no such penalty can be inflicted on the employer of a pilot.

It is not stated that it is an offence against, or a breach of, the regulations for an employer to pay more or less than the stated sums, whereas it is stated that a pilot may not demand more or accept less than those sums; and that as the regulation is penal it must be construed strictly, and the court cannot read into it something which is not clearly there; and that further that any doubt must be given in favor of the defendants. I do not in any way doubt the principles of interpretation there urged and I would even add to the authorities cited to me the additional one of L. C. C. v. Aylesbury Dairy Co. 1898; 1 Q. B. 109.

His Worship, after reading the authority, continued:—Bearing this rule in mind I turn to the pilotage regulations themselves. Clause 1 reads:—"The pilot tariff regulations set forth in the annexed schedule are hereby made binding upon and shall be observed by all British subjects in China." The schedule is binding on all British subjects. The effective clauses bind all parties.

These effective clauses undoubtedly are the fixed rates of pay and the exceptions from those fixed rates. Then the last clause contains a statement of the position as it affects pilots (which his Worship read). Mr. Wright argues that the insertion of this clause limits the general effect of the regulations and therefore prevents its being a breach for an employer to pay less than the fixed sums.

With this argument I am unable to agree. It means reading Clause 1 as if it contained the words "except employers of pilots" or as if it was declared binding on "all British subject pilots." I see nothing to lead me to that construction of the wide and plain language of clause 1. I note that Clause 5 of the schedule expressly exempts the employer as well as the pilot from the fixed rates when a second pilot is wanted. I note that clause 7 expressly puts

the rate for the ship being towed on the ship and I see no reason to put the limitation of the rest of the regulations as suggested by the defendants. I imagine the regulations were passed for the benefit of all parties; of the pilots to ensure them a proper remuneration, and of the employers, to subject them to a proper charge.

Mr. Wright said that, in view of his Worship's decision on the preliminary point, he would proceed with his case. At the last hearing he said he would probably not call evidence, but there was one thing which he now desired to point out, and that was a matter of common knowledge and could be proved by calling an official of the Customs, viz., that there was no compulsory pilotage on the Yangtze River.

Counsel's difficulty was that it was a rule in the Customs that their employees were not allowed to give evidence in court. He thought, however, Mr. Ellis would admit that there was no compulsory pilotage.

Mr. Ellis agreed that that was his impression, but he did not know it for a fact and he also did not know that Customs employees were exempt from attending court.

His Worship said he considered the

question of compulsory pilotage to be a matter of law, and he had no such law before him.

Capt. Leach, recalled by Mr. Wright, said he had been a pilot for many years. There was no compulsory pilotage on the river Yangtze.

Mr. Wright referred to the remarks of Mr. Ellis at the last hearing to the effect that there was no feeling of animosity on the part of his clients towards the defendants; that their sole wish was to get an interpretation of the regulation and that they had no desire for defendants to be punished in any way.

"That statement of the attitude of the complainants" said Mr. Wright, "is one which my clients do not accept—in fact they challenge it. The parties have been at arms length ever since the early part of last year, and it was owing to the high-handed attitude adopted by the pilots towards Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. that they decided, in the early part of last year, that they would not employ British pilots any longer and that they would prefer to employ Chinese pilots, from whom they expected to get as good service as that which had been previously rendered by their own pilots. From June of last year a definite agreement was made by my clients with Chinese pilots to do their work on the Yangtze."

Mr. Wright went on to state that his clients had every intention of continuing to employ Chinese pilots exclusively. His Worship having

held that it was an offence under the regulation for an employer to pay more or less to a pilot than the amount set out in the tariff, counsel would submit that, notwithstanding that finding, there was still no offence committed by his clients, because the regulation could be only intended to apply to the employers of British pilots and not to Chinese pilots.

Even if it was a binding regulation as regards British employers and British pilots, counsel questioned very much whether the Minister had power under the Order in Council to determine the employment and remuneration of British subjects in China. He suggested that such powers were only to be exercised by express statute.

### Another Sedition Charge

Two Indians were before the British Supreme Court yesterday on the charge that they planned to go into the interior with a Turk and to there stir up a holy war against the British. The Indians were Ghulam Haidar and Hadji Mohamed. Sir Havilland de Saumarez was on the bench.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, crown advocate, asked for an adjournment to make further investigations and the hearing was postponed until Wednesday. The accused had been before the court for a previous hearing.

Mr. H. Phillips, H. M. Consul, gave evidence as to a despatch received from Hankow regarding the conduct of the men.

His Lordship said the matter was one for the Consul at Hankow to have determined at the trial.

Mr. Wilkinson said the court here had the same power. These men had been engaged in a most questionable journey in the interior with a Turk engaged in political propaganda.

His Lordship—I am not questioning the undependability of the journey. I am prepared to assume it as strongly as you like. I quite agree it is undesirable to have people like this here.

If you can satisfy me that a court in England administering law of this kind, after having ordered a man a month's imprisonment, will bring him back again on the same facts and, further, order him to give security—

Mr. Wilkinson—The point is worth looking up. Something may have to be done with our powers.

His Lordship—It is possible you may be able to take it further. If you can prove to me that their acts were such as to be likely to raise any

trouble I should be prepared to deal very strongly with them.

Mr. Wilkinson—They accompanied a man who was stirring up armed rebellion against His Majesty. They were asking for assistance for a Holy Turkish War.

In answer to his Lordship, defendants said they were willing to do whatever pleased the Court.

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a few doses you will have every reason to congratulate yourself on your progress. You may look forward with confidence to renewed health, and to the happiness which attends a life free from dyspeptic ailments, if you use

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## Easter Eggs

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## SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

QUIROS NINE TROUCE  
NANKING, SCORE 7 TO 3Sullivan Pitches Great Game  
Saving Tight Situation; Another Meeting on 22nd

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Nanking, April 19.—The Quirós took another game from Nanking this afternoon by the score of 7-3. A large crowd witnessed the game and the weather was ideal for baseball.

Nanking started the scoring in her half of the first inning, when one run crossed the rubber. The Quirós pounded McCloy for three runs in the first half of the second.

In the third, McCloy retired in favor of Gish, who had things his own way until the seventh, when the tars scored two runs. Two more were added in the eighth, putting the game on ice.

Nanking added one run in the third and one in the fourth. In the seventh, the bases were filled, with nobody down and the home team had the chance of a life-time to win the game, but Sullivan tightened up and retired Dadisman and Jones by strike-outs.

Howe flied out to center-field, making three men down. Sullivan pitched great ball in the pinches and kept the hits well scattered. The big fellow had something on it all the time and felled his position in good form.

The next game will be on the 22nd.

The line-up was as follows:

Nanking: Quirós, c.f.; Gish, 1.b.; Boone, c.f.; Price, c.f.; Glowacki, 2.b.; Woods, 2.b.; Kinsman, s.s.; Dadisman, c.; Schnoor, 1.b.; Jones, 1.b.; Stevenson, 3.b.; Howe, s.s.; Myers, r.f.; Johnaber, r.f.; Glover, l.f.; Han, 3.b.; Doyle, c.; McCloy, p.; Sullivan, p.

Substitutes: Nanking: Brown for Gish, Gish for McCloy.

Score by innings: R H E

Quirós 0 3 0 0 0 2 2 0 7 8 2

Nanking 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 3 6 3

HOW JESS WILLARD WON

DECISION OVER MORAN

Champion Gets Popular Verdict  
Over Pittsburgh Man In  
Ten Rounds

New York, N. Y., March 26.—

Jess Willard, the Kansas couch-potter, champion of the world, proved to the followers of flatfists in his battle with Frank Moran last evening in Madison Square Garden that he was not merely a flash in the pan, but a real dyed-in-the-wool heavyweight champion.

In a ten-round bout the critics believed that the Pittsburgh heavyweight would show up well, and they expected Moran to outbox the champion, but Willard beat the ring artist from the Smoky City at his own game, going after his opponent in nearly every round, and his uppercuts and hard rights to the mid-section proved to be too much for Moran, and the latter was forced to back up on a number of occasions.

Willard Leads

With the exception of two rounds the Kansas cowboy led all the way, and, forced to use his left after the battle had gone a few rounds, he countered well, and his foot work surprised the spectators, as they had feared that Moran would star in this particular.

The big Kansan proved that he could assimilate punishment, as Moran made two hard swings to the point of the jaw which Willard took and went after more. In his bout with Coffey, Moran had used this punch to good effect, but Willard showed that he was without a glass jaw on a number of occasions.

Smiling Jess

Willard had confidence, and following the tactics of Johnson was smiling throughout the bout, while Moran was rushing around the ring covering up and occasionally sending in stiff body punches. In the in-fighting Willard proved the stronger, and had Moran outclassed in every respect when it came to roughing it. At the end of the battle, which went the limit, Moran was cut and bleeding, while Willard, with the exception of a bruised hand was not injured.

There were 13,000 spectators present, and the receipts were announced at \$151,254, which is the largest amount that was ever received for a fight in New York. The little city of Reno, Nevada, is the only city to outdraw the metropolis, as Tex Rickard, who was the promoter of the Jeffries-Johnson bout, managed to annex \$276,775 in the Sagebrush state metropolis.

Noted Men at Ringside

Charley White, who has officiated in hundreds of battles, was the referee, and proved once more that he is the kingpin of his profession. At the ringside were many noted figures, some of whom have followed the sport for years. Among them were John L. Sullivan, James J. Corbett, Bob Fitzsimmons, J. P. Morgan, Reggie Vanderbilt, "Diamond Joe" Brady, Harry Payne Whitney, David Belasco, Lindley Garrison, Enrico Caruso, Mayor Curley of Boston, General du Pont, Tom Johns, Jack Plampton and Jim Coffey.

RAIN SPOILS BASEBALL

Rain prevented the baseball game that was to have been played yesterday between the cruiser Brooklyn team and a nine from the Japanese College. No further date has been announced for this match. The Brooklyn team is signed up to play a nine picked from the crews of the gunboats on Saturday afternoon. This game will be played at St. John's College and will begin at 2.30 p.m.

## Shanghai Rifle Association

The program for the annual meeting, entries for which close on Saturday, April 29, at 1 p.m. is as follows:

No. 1—S.R.A. Class Championship

No Handicap, i.e., winners in this competition will not be penalised. Deliberate-firing Competition; "Bisley" Conditions.

Distances—200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate).

No. of Shots—One sighting and seven scoring at each range.

First Prize—\$25 in each class.

Second " " " " 20 " "

Third " " " " 15 " "

Fourth " " " " 10 " "

No. 2—The "Yangtze" Competition

Deliberate-firing Competition; "Bisley" Conditions.

Distances—400 and 500 yards (aggregate).

N.B.—The 300 yards Bisley target will be used at 400 yards.

No. of Shots—One sighting and seven scoring at each distance.

First Prize presented by The Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited.

Second Prize " " " " value \$15

Third " " " " 10 " "

Fourth " " " " 8 " "

Fifth " " " " 5 " "

Sixth " " " " 3 " "

No. 3—"Central Stores" Competition

Deliberate-firing Competition; "Bisley" Conditions.

Distances—200 and 600 yards (aggregate).

No. of Shots—One sighting and seven scoring at each distance.

First Prize presented by The Central Stores, Ltd.

Second Prize " " " " value \$15

Third " " " " 10 " "

Fourth " " " " 8 " "

Fifth " " " " 5 " "

Sixth " " " " 3 " "

No. 4—"Ewo" Competition

Deliberate-firing Competition; "Bisley" Conditions.

Distances—300 and 500 yards (aggregate).

No. of Shots—One sighting and seven scoring at each distance.

First Prize presented by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

Second Prize " " " " value \$15

Third " " " " 10 " "

Fourth " " " " 8 " "

Fifth " " " " 5 " "

Sixth " " " " 3 " "

No. 5—"Y.S.B." Competition

Deliberate-firing Competition; "Bisley" Conditions.

Distances—200 and 500 yards (aggregate).

No. of Shots—One sighting and seven scoring at each distance.

First prize presented by The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

Second Prize " " " " value \$15

Third " " " " 10 " "

Fourth " " " " 8 " "

Fifth " " " " 5 " "

Sixth " " " " 3 " "

No. 6—"J.P." Competition

Deliberate-firing Competition; "Bisley" Conditions.

Distances—300 and 600 yards (aggregate).

No. of Shots—One sighting and seven scoring at each distance.

First Prize presented by an Old Resident.

Second Prize " " " " value \$15

Third " " " " 10 " "

Fourth " " " " 8 " "

Fifth " " " " 5 " "

Sixth " " " " 3 " "

No. 7—"Yuen Fong" Competition

Deliberate-firing Competition; "Bisley" Conditions.

Distances—300 and 500 yards (aggregate).

No. of Shots—One sighting and seven scoring at each distance.

First Prize presented by Messrs. Matland and Co., Ltd.

Second Prize " " " " value \$15

Third " " " " 10 " "

Fourth " " " " 8 " "

Fifth " " " " 5 " "

Sixth " " " " 3 " "

No. 8—"B.A.T." Competition

Deliberate-firing Competition; "Bisley" Conditions.

Distances—700 and 900 yards (aggregate for "A" and "B" classes only.)

No. of Shots—One sighting and ten scoring at each distance.

Six Prizes presented by The Comrades of Foreign Banks.

First Prize " " " " value \$20

Second " " " " 15 " "

Third " " " " 10 " "

Fourth " " " " 8 " "

Fifth " " " " 5 " "

Sixth " " " " 3 " "

No. 9—"Bank Comrades" Comp.

Deliberate-firing Competition; "Bisley" Conditions.

Distances—800 and 1,000 yards (aggregate for "A" and "B" classes only.)

No. of Shots—One sighting and ten scoring at each distance.

Six Prizes presented by The Comrades of Foreign Banks.

First Prize " " " " value \$20

Second " " " " 15 " "

Third " " " " 10 " "

Fourth " " " " 8 " "

Fifth " " " " 5 " "

Sixth " " " " 3 " "

No. 10—"The Ladies' Prize"

Subscribed by the Ladies of Shanghai.

Ranges—200, 500 and 600 yards.

One sighting and seven scoring shots at each range.

The Ladies of Shanghai are invited to enter for the above event, which will be shot off on Sunday, May 14, in connection with The "S.R.A." Class Championship.

The names of the Ladies, and their Champions, will be drawn by ballot on Wednesday, May 24, and the result of the drawing will be published in the local papers.

The whole of the Entrance Fees subscribed by the Ladies, after

deducting the printing and other incidental expenses, will be allotted to the Ladies as prizes, of which there will be eight, and more if the amount received by Entrance Fees allows.

The prizes will be awarded to those Ladies whose Champions make the highest aggregate scores at the three ranges (200, 500 and 600 yards), including class allowances.

In the case of a winner being drawn by more than one Lady the scores will be counted as follows:

1st Lady drawn—On the aggregate of the last two ranges (500 and 600 yards)

2nd Lady drawn—On the aggregate of the first two ranges (200 and 500 yards)

and in case of a winner being drawn by a third Lady, the score will be taken on the aggregate of the first and the last ranges (200 and 600 yards).

Aggregate Prizes

For the six highest aggregate scores, without handicaps, for each class in Events 1-9 ("A" and "B" classes) and 1-7 ("C" and "D" classes.)

	A	B	C	D
1st Prize	35	30	25	20
2nd "	25	20	15	10
3rd "	20	15	10	5
4th "	15	10	7.50	7.50
5th "	10	7.50	5.00	5.00
6th "	7.50	5.00	3.00	3.00
	\$112.50	\$87.50	\$65.50	\$60.50

High Score Prizes

Competitors of "A" and "B" classes will be given one spoon for each score of 35 or 50 (H.P.S.) in practices of seven or ten shots respectively.

Similar prizes will be given to "C" and "D" classes for scores of 34 or 49.

"Tyro" Aggregate

(For ranges under 700 yards.)

For men who have never won a prize in any S.R.A. Competition, including the present Meeting.

1st Prize—1 Silver Cup (value \$10)

2nd Prize—1 Silver Cup presented by Messrs. Sing Fat and Co.

Note.—The attention of "Novices" is particularly drawn to the advisability of shooting through the entire Meeting, so as to be eligible for these prizes.

## Shanghai Rifle Assn.

The April competition of the above association was held on Wednesday, 19th, range being 600 yards, Bisley targets, 1 sig. and 20 scoring shots. The weather conditions favorable. The following are the results:—

"A" Class

S. A. Ransom	4-4455455555 eq. 47 (a)
J. R. Main	2-5455555544 eq. 47
W. O. Lanaster	46
J. P. Riggs	45
W. E. Sauer	45
N. C. Brodie	44
J. G. Bell	44
A. M. Collaco	42
F. P. Bartley	42
W. J. Monk	40
O. L. Ibert	38
N. Geisenhoff	38
R. Brandt retired	

"B" Class

J. Sinclair	44 (b)
W. H. Blackwood	43
K. McKelvie	42
W. C. Powers Jr.	41
H. Kodaira	40
H. L. Rogers	39
J. Pennywitt	35
R. G. H. Cole	35
F. R. Newman	28

"C" Class

B. Champman	43 (c)
C. L. Hall	42
E. Strassman	39
F. Bonichi	37
J. Johansen	33
T. J. Martin	31
L. J. Hughes retired	
A. Groves retired	
H. Lambert retired	

"D" Class

C. W. Glover	40 (b)
C. Bedoni	35
A. Cabeldu	27
J. Tuxford	20
H. E. Pickering	19
L. Bertie retired	

(a) Winner of spoon and 3rd leg on cup.

(b) Winner of spoon and 1st leg on cup.

(c) Winner of spoon and 3rd leg on cup.

Members are notified that the programs for the annual meeting have been issued and members who have not received them are requested to communicate with the Secretary. Entries close on Saturday, 29th inst. at 1 p.m.

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SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI.

Russians Break Down  
In Assault Against  
Dunaburg Bridgehead

Sustain Serious Losses; Repulsed on Upper Sereth By Austrian Advance-Guards

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, April 18.—Eastern theater.—Russian attacks, delivered on a small front at the bridge-head of Dunaburg, broke down before the German lines, south of Garbunovka, with serious losses to the enemy.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, April 17.—On the Upper Sereth, our advance-guards repulsed Russian attacks.

Vienna, April 18.—Italian theater.—The Italians were lively at several places on the Isonzo front.

Two enemy aviators dropped bombs on Trieste, two civilians being killed and five others wounded. Austro-Hungarian aviators pursued the Italians into Grado. Austro-Hungarian aviators hit an Italian torpedo-boat.

Artillery duels occurred in the southern district of the Dobrodo plateau and near the Goerz bridge-head. Near Zagora, an Italian attack was repulsed, the enemy suffering severe losses. The Tolmein bridge-head was heavily bombarded.

Artillery engagements continued, with varying force, on the Carinthian and Tyrol fronts. Near Col-di-Lana, the fire increased to drum-fire towards the night.

After midnight, the Italians started a general attack, which was repulsed. Later, they succeeded in making a breakthrough at several places on the western summit of the Col-di-Lana and in entering the completely destroyed position. The fighting continues.

In the Sugana valley, where the Italians lately molested the Austro-Hungarian field-guards, by repeated attacks, the Austro-Hungarians, in a counter-attack, drove the Italians from their advanced positions. Eleven officers and 600 unwounded men were made prisoners and 4 machine-guns taken.

Turkish Surprises Succeed

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, April 18.—Iraq-Arabian theater.—A detachment of Turkish volunteers made successful surprise attacks on the enemy's position at Sikkh Said during the last two nights.

Caucasian theater.—Fighting is proceeding in the valley of Chokrokh and on the coast of Lasista.

Berlin, April 19.—The Deutscher Ueberseesender states:—The first transport of German and Austro-Hungarian invalid prisoners of war from Russia has arrived in Sassnitz. The Empress shook hands with each of the 230 wounded men, of whom 69 are Germans. All expressed their thanks for the hearty reception accorded to them by the Swedish

population. The Swedes also provided new clothes.

The relief associations in Germany for the destroyed towns in East Prussia have formed a league, in order to carry out uniform action. The Emperor sent his congratulations and donated 100,000 Marks.

The Reichsbank publishes the following weekly statement:

	Million	Against
Gold reserve	2461.0	plus 0.215
Commercial papers and treasury bills	5226.0	" 36.0
Circulation of bank notes	6534.0	minus 140.0
Private deposits	1857.0	" 130.0

Gold reserve covering circulation of bank notes... 37.7% plus 0.8%

The cash payments towards the fourth German war loan reached the amount of 7,564 million Marks, equal to 70.8% of the total subscription. The money advanced by loan banks for the fourth German war loan amounts to 146 million



## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA  
NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD  
Managing Editor.

### WEATHER

Some more showers. Variable breezes,  
with squalls to the north of the  
Formosa Channel. Cyclonic  
circulation between Formosa and  
the Loochoos.

### MARRIAGES

EVERALL-THOMAS. At Shang-  
hai, on April 19, 1916, Henry Joy  
Everall to Catherine Thomas.

9485-A-21

THE MARRIAGE is announced of  
Mr. Timothy C. Chang, son of late  
General Sir P. L. Chang, grandson  
of late Marquis Li Hung-chang, and  
Miss S. H. Whang, daughter of late  
Mr. Y. S. Whang, on April 15, 1916,  
at Mr. T. C. Chang's residence, 49  
Markham Road, Shanghai.

9486

SHANGHAI, APRIL 21, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

### Diamonds and Food

(New York Times)

THE economic dictator of Ger-  
many increases the restraints  
upon food consumption by means of  
butter and potato cards, the British  
Government by Order in Council  
puts new prohibitions on the im-  
portation of luxuries, including even  
soap, and the Chairman of the Good  
and Welfare Committee of the  
National Jewelers' Board of Trade  
in New York talks ominously of a  
diamond famine because the re-open-  
ing of the mines of South Africa has  
been postponed and the demand for  
gems at the same time is increasing.  
What a crazy world! Not enough food  
in some places and not enough  
diamonds in others.

But for contrasts one does not have  
to compare New York with Berlin  
or London. They exist side by side  
in the same places. In Germany,  
though the restrictions upon food  
have to be tightened, the art dealers  
flourish amazingly. The reasons are  
not far to seek. One is that the  
irreducible demand of the rich for  
objects of art has now to be satisfied  
in Germany, as there is no trade with  
the outside world, and the other is  
that the war has created a newly rich  
class, which is buying art for the  
first time. In England, according to  
an item of news just printed, "thous-  
ands of stately homes are changing  
hands because the former owners  
have been forced by taxes to reduce  
the scale of their living." But stately  
homes cannot change hands by being  
merely offered for sale. They have  
to be bought in order to be sold. To  
whom do the former tax-oppressed  
owners sell? To the persons who  
have got newly rich from war con-  
tracts, corresponding exactly to the  
buyers of art in Germany.

What now is taking place in the  
world is a diffusion and relocation of  
some forms of wealth on a scale  
never before witnessed. There is, of  
course, a tremendous amount of  
destruction going on at the same  
time, but there are kinds of wealth,  
such as stately homes and objects of  
art, that cannot be directly converted  
to the uses of war, as coal, fabrics,  
and chemicals are; and those other  
forms change hands in the process  
of paying indirectly for what war  
immediately requires.

A man living on a fine estate, sur-  
rounded by rare porcelains and  
pictures, has nothing that war can  
directly consume. He is taxed more  
and more, and his income, being  
derived, perhaps, from fixed interest-  
bearing securities, does not increase.  
The cost of maintaining his establish-  
ment rises. At last he is unable to  
keep up. He must sell out. And the  
buyers are those who have had the  
things war wanted, ships, shells,  
saddles, and khaki. For these prices  
have enormously advanced. Values  
are violently altered. Money is in-  
flated. All tangible things are  
valued in money. War goods and  
life necessities rise in price; the  
unnecessary things which people  
enjoy in times of peace accordingly  
fall.

Or, if you like, money can be cast  
out of the reckoning. That will make  
it easier to understand. The relative  
exchange values of goods are altered.  
Goods do not swap for goods on the  
old terms. Bread is worth more, a  
beautiful vase less, because in war  
one is necessary and the other is not.  
In a pinch a ton of copper might be  
worth more than the rarest painting  
in the world.

Thus those who mine metal, pro-  
duce food, run factories, and in  
general command the means of

## THE WAR AND WOOL

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—  
In reckoning the list of industries  
that have been boomed by war, you  
scarcely think of the range sheep.  
Yet the sheep is at least as important  
a factor as the powder mill, and the  
sheep man has gotten a generous  
share of war prosperity.

The past year was probably the most  
remarkable in the history of the Ameri-  
can wool trade. It opened with the  
world at war and free wool on the tariff  
schedule. Wool-growers—and they  
include some of the wealthiest and  
most influential men in a dozen states  
—were making all sorts of dire prophe-  
cies as to the effect of the free  
wool clause. They made few prophe-  
cies about the war, because nobody  
knew how the war would hit the sheep  
industry. There was no precedent for  
reigning conditions, and prophecies  
were at a discount. But when it came  
to the tariff, the prophets went back to  
Cleveland's time for discouraging data.

Wool growers now admit that the  
business has never seen such a year  
as the past one, since the Civil War.  
Prices climbed to what the experts  
characterized as a dangerously top-  
heavy position, and stuck there for  
months—were sticking there still. Aus-  
tralia and other foreign countries shot  
three hundred million pounds of wool  
into America, domestic ranges clipped  
almost two hundred and ninety million,  
and the country absorbed it and called  
for more. The whole record of the  
year was one that would have attracted  
national attention in times less  
crowded with world shaking events and  
diplomatic crises; and it has no more  
than reached a climax today.

With another season's clip approaching  
and the market summed up by one  
merchant as "gone crazy," buyers and  
sellers are keeping one suspicious eye  
on their competitors and the other on  
world politics. Now is the time when  
eastern buyers go to the West and  
contract for the wools that will be  
shorn in April and May. It is some-  
thing of a speculative proceeding under  
the most normal conditions, and this  
year it makes Wall Street dealings  
look tame. Who knows what world  
conditions will be next May? Both  
sides keep the possibility of a sudden  
European peace in mind continually.  
But as to the results of peace, it is a  
case where doctors disagree. Some  
men think it will knock the bottom out  
of the market, others believe it will  
take off the roof.

Meanwhile the sheepmen of the  
West, at least, have been making hay  
while the sun shines. Conservative  
leaders in the game are advising their  
followers to take no chances. As one  
of them put it in a speech to the Wool  
Growers' Association, now is the time  
to pay off the mortgage and put some-  
thing aside with which to send the  
boys to college. Some ranchers have  
followed the advice even to the extent  
of selling their flocks, for the price of  
sheep has gone up with the price of  
wool. They plan to buy back when a  
decline comes. But set against their  
opinion is that of the men who are  
buying sheep. They evidently believe  
that the decline is not going to  
materialize.

The situation is fraught with enough  
uncertain possibilities to make one  
man's guess as good as another's.  
Besides the big question of when the  
war will end, there are the chances of  
changed foreign and naval policies  
abroad, the uncertain factors of Aus-  
tralian and South American produc-  
tion to be considered, and finally and  
always, the tariff. Protectionists  
claim that only unprecedented condi-  
tions saved the sheep industry from  
disaster. Their opponents assert that  
the American wool business has be-  
come a world business, capable of  
absorbing its share of world produc-  
tion. Time alone can show. In the  
meanwhile dealers and growers alike  
are skating over thin ice and one of  
the greatest American industries, re-  
presenting hundreds of millions of  
dollars in investment, is going through  
some of the most stirring times in  
its history.

Market conditions for the last few  
months, as one dealer put it, were  
enough to turn the trader's hair gray.  
Reports of big war orders for uniform  
cloth swept through the business like  
fire through stubble. Owners held for  
fancy prices; mills refused to pay.  
Spinners who in ordinary years buy  
enough to run their mills for months,  
turned around and bought from day  
to day. Big consignments of Aus-  
tralian wools came continually to com-  
plicate matters. The Pacific coast  
entered into the game. The British

supplying the goods for which war  
creates special demands will be able  
to exchange them for more of the  
other things they have always want-  
ed, that is, for art, old estates, and  
diamonds, all of which have fallen in  
value. This process of revaluation

embargo alone was enough to keep  
brokers awake nights.

The British government issued an  
order prohibiting the exportation of  
wool from its colonial possessions to  
foreign countries. American wools,  
with prospect of Australian competi-  
tion removed, jumped accordingly.  
But the allied troops needed more  
cloth than English mills could spin.  
An arrangement was reached by  
which American manufacturers could  
import through their Association, after  
a certificate had been issued providing  
that the manufactured cloth did not go  
to the Central Empires. While the  
matter was being settled, rumors ran  
to and fro a dozen times a day—the  
embargo was on; the embargo was off.  
Prices swayed up and down with each  
fresh report. It took an active man  
to follow the market.

Now that the smoke has cleared  
away, practically everyone concerned  
can look back on a prosperous year.  
The grower had a combination of high  
prices and favorable range conditions  
to thank for prosperity. The dealers  
handled large quantities of wool on a  
rising market—always a guarantee of  
the right sort of balance sheet. The  
same rises took care of most of the  
speculators. The mill men reaped  
their harvest in European business.  
The whole wool trade is looking for-  
ward to the coming season with an  
attitude of caution liberally flavored  
with confidence.

Two developments of tremendous  
importance and interest are going for-  
ward in the industry, somewhat  
obscured by the more spectacular  
effects of world-war, but basically  
more significant than any war. The  
position of the United States is being  
shifted from a national stand to one  
primarily international, and the sheep  
business, one of the oldest and  
strongest in the entire West, is being  
readjusted to meet a new set of con-  
ditions.

As in other lines, the markets in  
Philadelphia and Boston hope to hold  
a part of the great volume of war busi-  
ness permanently. The general move-  
ment to capture South American trade  
extends to wool. Some of the prin-  
cipal wool and textile journals are  
printing leading articles in Spanish.  
Australia is one of the world's great  
wool producers, and if her production,  
or a fair share of it, can be handled  
through American centers instead of  
through London under normal con-  
ditions, it may mean much to the in-  
dustrial side of our wool business. But  
any such development must be brought  
about without injury to American pro-  
ducers. The sheep in the West re-  
present a livelihood to tens of thou-  
sands of Americans and an enormous  
invested capital.

Besides this prospect of foreign  
competition, the wool grower is faced  
by a change in the very face of his  
country. The passing of the range is  
no less a problem to the sheepman than  
to the cattle king. The cattle business  
felt it first and has already readjusted  
itself almost completely, because sheep  
can live where cattle would starve.  
Hence the homesteader pre-empted  
cattle range first, but now he is  
encroaching rapidly on the sheepman's  
domain. The pending legislation pro-  
viding for a large "grazing homestead"  
in the less fertile parts of the West  
is being vigorously contested in its  
present form by stockmen. The most  
delicate problem before the public land  
legislators is the adjustment of the  
conflicting claims of stockman and  
farmer on the public domain.

The sheep industry is meeting the  
situation by an adoption of the more  
scientific and intensive methods of  
husbandry that diminishing range and  
keener competition call for. The  
breed is being improved rapidly until  
in place of the coarse range stock of  
two decades past we have sheep that  
compare favorably with the hand-tended  
animals on little English farms. Better  
sheep mean greater value and  
greater annual yield per head, which  
in turn means that the same returns  
can be had from less territory. Greater  
returns from the same number of  
animals means that the sheep owner  
will no longer be dependent on in-  
direct aid from the state in the shape  
of overly cheap use of the public  
lands. Finally, and most important  
of all, the methods of caring for sheep  
and wool are being revolutionized.  
Under the old regime, the sheep busi-  
ness was one of the most speculative  
and the most wasteful in existence. It  
is rapidly becoming one of the most  
conservative and economical.

War conditions will pass, sooner or  
later. The great changes in world-  
trade and range methods must go on.  
In some parts of the West it will be a  
long time before the change is keenly  
felt. In others it is being felt today.  
Whenever it comes, there is little  
doubt that the West can meet it  
successfully.

will continue so long as the war  
lasts. If it lasted long enough art  
would be worth nothing in Europe,  
and people would be reduced again  
to the means of primal subsistence,  
wanting only food, clothes, and  
weapons.

## A Woman Suffrage Sermon

By Arthur Brisbane

The State of Iowa is debating the  
status of Iowa's women.

Some men in Iowa, presumably,  
will declare at the polls that women  
should remain classed with idiots,  
Indians and children—unfit to share  
in the making of laws.

Others, and we hope a majority,  
will pay to women of Iowa the  
tribute they deserve. It would be  
well if every man in Iowa, before  
he votes on the question, would  
spend fifteen minutes in the great  
Public Library at Des Moines.

That institution answers the doubt-  
ers who think woman suffrage a  
menace.

The library is a magnificent build-  
ing, not a gift based on the generos-  
ity of any Carnegie, but a work of  
the citizens.

It stands on the bank of the river,  
which is to be beautified and made  
worthy of the city and its inhabit-  
ants.

Let the inhabitants of the city,  
however, spend all the millions they  
choose on their river banks, their  
bridges, their parks or other monu-  
ments—they will have nothing more  
creditable to the city or the State  
than that fine library—AND THE  
WOMEN THAT MAKE IT WHAT IT  
IS.

A reporter for this newspaper re-  
cently visited Des Moines and the  
great library.

It ought to be difficult for any  
man who has spent in that build-  
ing fifteen minutes to question  
women's ability, mental power,  
earnestness, industry, and above all,  
SPIRITUAL SUPERIORITY.

The library is a great plant for  
irrigating arid, ignorant human  
minds, and its work is done entirely  
by women.

The lady at the head of the  
library, devoted and intelligent, has  
given up the greater part of her life  
to unselfish public service.

Under her direction dozens of well  
educated girls and matrons direct  
the intellectual work of an import-  
ant city.

The head of the institution can  
direct you to any book, tell you what  
thought decided the purchase or the  
rejection of this or that work.

Her assistants direct accurately  
the girl from high school, the boy  
from college or the business man,  
anxious to increase knowledge in  
some particular direction.

There is no waiting, no hesitating.  
"This is what you want, and HERE  
you will find it."

### Poems Worth Reading

These women of Iowa, managing  
the intellectual supply station of a  
great city—the public library—do  
their work better than men could  
do it, tirelessly, enthusiastically,  
zealously. Among these women  
workers was not to be seen one that  
appeared bored, or merely "passing  
the time until pay day."

They all knew that they were  
making the race better, there in the  
library, as women have made the  
human race better for hundreds of  
centuries in the homes.

It was an enthusiastic, intellectual  
army working for the betterment of  
the people.

If it be admitted, as it must, that  
women are eminently fit, in their  
work as librarians, and in the greater  
task of the mothers, to direct the  
formation of the minds of Men, how  
can it be denied that women are  
fit to share in the making of laws  
that control them and their child-  
ren?

A man says to the woman  
librarian, "Will you please tell me  
in what book I can find such and  
such information and advise me as  
to a course of reading?" Could  
anything be more preposterous than  
that same man saying a few days  
later at the polls, "The woman  
whom I ask to guide my mind is  
unfit to share with me in guiding  
national policies."

The intellectual atmosphere of the  
library of Des Moines, the character  
of the women working there, the  
character of the women of Iowa  
generally make it difficult to believe  
that the men of the State will vote  
to declare their wives, mothers,  
daughters and sisters unworthy to  
express opinions on public questions  
at the polls.

The work done by the well trained  
librarians in the upper part of the  
library proves woman's intellectual  
power, but work even more beau-  
tiful and touching is done downstairs,  
in the children's department. That  
department should put to shame  
any man who questions the superi-  
ority of a good woman over the best  
man that ever lived.

In the children's department of  
the library you see tiny human  
beings in their very infancy, strug-  
gling to learn, developing mentally

under the beautiful influence of  
kind-hearted women, patient and  
affectionate.

A big room opens into a smaller  
room.

In the larger room at a desk sits  
a young woman in her early twen-  
ties, answering questions of the  
children, with never failing kindness  
and tenderness.

Little girls and boys, six, seven,  
eight years old, are told where they  
can find something that they have  
not read, and something that will be  
good for them, when they read it.

They sit at little tables reading,  
and in the next room those too  
young to read, poor little things just  
beginning life, sit listening with  
intense happiness to a talking  
machine that runs by the hour.

This machine sings songs, plays  
tunes that the children like, and  
when it stops the young woman who  
cares for the children starts it again.

Some self-styled superior MAN  
would stand "the racket" for a  
while, then stop it.

The young woman says: "The  
children that are reading like it. It  
doesn't bother them. It is the only  
pleasure of the smallest children,  
unable to read, and so we let them  
have it."

The smallest children are waiting  
for the "story telling" hour. When  
that comes the young librarian sits  
with the very small children and  
some of the larger ones around her.  
Patiently, in the simplest words, she  
tells children's stories.

This makes easier the life and  
work of dozens of mothers at home,  
who know that their children are  
well cared for and entertained.

It is a feature of library work  
that we have not seen elsewhere, and  
we commend it to librarians every-  
where.

The hunger of a child for "a  
story" is as great as that of an Arab  
for a drink of water in the desert.

Fortunately, women patient and  
kind-hearted are not lacking. Every  
library could and should have, as  
the library at Des Moines has, a  
department of story telling to make  
the children happy.

The idea in talking about this  
library, however, was not so much  
to praise its enlightened efficiency as  
to suggest that the editors of Iowa  
who favor woman suffrage ask the  
men of Iowa to go to the library,  
see the work that women are doing  
there, then ask themselves what  
becomes of the theory of WOMAN'S  
INFERIORITY?

### Poems Worth Reading

At a West Indian Observatory  
Then stood I with the watcher of the  
south,

Turning his glass upon the starry  
heavens

Nightly above the tamarinds and  
palms;

And saw the great suns flaming in the  
dark,

With crimson, emerald and cerulean  
fires

Blown by ethereal winds along the  
deep.

Beheld amid the whirling  
nebulae

Of molten spheres in clouds of golden  
flame

The planets shaping on the Potter's  
wheel;

And clustered glory break in myriad  
stars,

Like fireflies glimmering in primeval  
dusk

Adown the twilight of empyrean  
fields.

Beheld within the flying  
shaft of light

Flung by the Centaur to the flaming  
Cross

Companion suns in one transcendent  
star,

Bound each to each by law that breaks  
nor swerves,

Burn through the night in azure, red  
and gold;

And that bright pendant jewel of the  
Cross,

That blazed upon God's bosom in the  
sky

Ere yet the world was made, reveal  
in fire

The ancient mystery of His Trinity.  
Great Alpha, throned upon his triple  
spheres

Above the darkness of the Deep Abyss.

So seeing, stood in awe; and  
knew it is

The fool alone who in his heart hath  
said,

"There is no God!" Behold, the  
heavens declare

His glory, and the firmament shows  
forth

His matchless handiwork!

M. E. BUEHLER.

## First To Fall For France

The Story of the Death of Corporal Peugeot on Aug. 2, 1914

(Translated from Le Temps of  
February 25, 1916)

A few months ago the [French]  
periodical Intermediaire des Chere-  
heurs et Curieux asked the follow-  
ing question: Who was the first  
victim of the war now waging? M.  
Frank-Puau has just answered that  
question in an article published in  
the last number of that periodical.

The first French soldier who fell  
on the field of honor is Jules Andre  
Peugeot, Corporal in the Sixth Com-  
pany of the Forty-fourth Regiment  
of Infantry. The circumstances of  
his death mark an important date  
in the history of the war. The  
general mobilisation was ordered on  
August 1, at 4 o'clock, but it is also  
true that the [French] troops had  
received the order to withdraw ten  
kilometers from the frontier, and  
that a neutral zone had thus been  
established between the two armies.  
There is no better proof that the  
[French] Government desired to  
prevent any possible conflict which  
could have been taken by the enemy  
as a pretext for stating that France  
had forced Germany to declare war.

On Sunday, August 2, Corporal  
Peugeot, together with four soldiers,  
was in Joncharey, a small village  
within two kilometers of Delle. He  
had placed a sentry on the road to  
Faverols; it was then 10 o'clock.  
Peugeot was opposite M. Docourt's  
house, when M. Docourt's daughter,  
who had gone outside to fetch  
drinking water, returned, shouting:  
"The Prussians! The Prussians are  
coming!" It was easy to believe  
that these were patrolling the  
frontier, but not that they should  
dare, without a war declaration,  
penetrate for more than twelve  
miles on French territory. A Ger-  
man patrol, led by Lieutenant Mayer  
of the Fifth Mounted Chasseurs,  
garrisoned in Muelhausen, was in

fact advancing on the Faverols road.

Corporal Peugeot went to meet the  
German officer, in order to arrest  
him, as war was not declared, but  
the Lieutenant, grasping his re-  
volver, shot three times at the Cor-  
poral. The first and third shots went  
wild, but the second entered  
Peugeot's right shoulder and left  
toward the left side. The valiant  
soldier staggered, but in spite of the  
pain put his gun to his shoulder, and  
Lieutenant Mayer, fatally wounded,  
fell from his horse. Peugeot, making  
a last effort, tried to walk a few  
steps, but fell dead near M. Docourt's  
house, without uttering a single  
word.

Corporal Peugeot, who was born  
on June 11, 1893, in Etupes, was a  
teacher. Having been incorporated  
in the Forty-fourth Regiment of In-  
fantry on November 26, 1913, he  
was made a Corporal on April 1,  
1914, and had passed his examina-  
tions to become an officer in the re-  
serve. On Tuesday, August 4, at 2  
o'clock, in the Protestant Church of  
Etupes, before a large congregation,  
Rev. Polvez officiated at the funeral

service of the first soldier of France  
to fall facing the enemy. "The same  
day and at the same time," M.  
Frank-Puau writes, "M. Viviani  
was addressing the Chamber of  
Deputies and telling that the Ger-  
man Ambassador had just handed  
him a declaration of war, justified  
by the flight of French aeroplanes  
over Nuremberg. He disdainfully  
cast aside that despicable accusation,  
but it is permissible to regret that,  
for want of information, he was not  
able to state then that at that very  
moment a funeral service was taking  
place, that of Corporal Peugeot, the  
victim of the most criminal violation  
of the French frontier, an act which  
alone would have justified France to  
declare war on Germany as early as  
Sunday, August 2, 1914."

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## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Comparative Powers Of Heart And Brain As Driving Forces

By Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst  
Heart and brain are companion faculties of our nature. Of the two the heart seems to do the larger half of the work; and one of the brain's most valued duties is to put the brake on the heart when it gets to going too fast; or, as we say, when

our feelings began to run away with us. It is not easy to tell exactly what we mean by heart, except that when we say of a man that he has a good deal of heart, we intend by it that he is summy; he may be brilliant or he may not be; but he is such sort

of a person that snuggling up to him away from the chilly exposure that there is so much of it like getting round to the south side of the house in mid-winter and letting the sunshine feel of us, and watching the snow slide off the twigs and the teardrops swell on the points of the pendant icicles. That is merely a kind of word picture of the matter.

There is what admits of being called the heart of civilization and the heart of religion, as opposed to its brain and gristle. And there is what could be styled the tropical area of the Bible as distinguished from other portions that show a lower temperature and live nearer the pole.

The emphasis of current thought lies on light rather than on heat. A bright man is listed at a higher figure than a man with a fervid impulse. Brain counts for more today than heart does. It will win more applause and earn a larger salary.

Eyes are so related to light that luminous things amuse them. Exactly in the same way intellect is related to brilliant statements of truth. Such statements entertain the mind without necessarily instructing it at all. People who have learned to think love to think, and enjoy having something given them that they can think upon; exactly as eyes that can see love to look at rockets, lightning and glow worms. It means nothing in particular.

That is what people intend, nine times out of ten, when they say that they enjoy preaching. I asked a member of my congregation whether he thought that a certain friend of his, who has recently taken to going to church, and who is rather unusually brainy, was really becoming religious. "Not a bit of it," he said. "He likes to hear preaching because he has an active mind and enjoys the way in which things are homiletically spread out in front of him."

Probably the man in question is thinking that he is enjoying religion, just as some other people, when they have spent an entire evening in the concert room, watching the digital dexterity of the fiddlers, go away imagining that they have been enjoying the music. Mere intellectual activity upon a Christian subject is not Christianity any more than working a flying trapeze in a church is what the Bible calls "Godly exercise."

"The issues of life are out of the heart," Solomon said. He was himself brainy, but he nevertheless knew that it is heat and passion that makes power. That is machinery that it is belted to. In the last analysis there is scarcely a terrestrial activity in earth, sea or air that does not owe itself to that big sphere of material passion that we call the sun. The throb of the sea, the currents of the air, the very coal on the

hearth, which converts Winter into Summer and turns evening into daytime, is every whit of it old sunshine, reserved and converted into present effects. All the best thoughts in the world, into however cold and hard a form they may subsequently have been chilled and compacted, are ingots moulded from metal that was once molten, mayhap a thousand, five thousand years ago.

Prose is poetry that has been cooled down. Geology tells us that the world began hot. So every thought that has had a history began as a passion. We can manufacture in cold weather, but all creating is done under a high temperature.

What is true of thought is equally true of art. Art is enthusiasm converted into form. The grand cathedrals are old petrified pulses beats. The master-paintings—and they are all religious—are medieval passion flung on to canvas. Art is imitative at present, rather than creative, because the thermometer is down. We can make waxwork with the mercury at zero, but we cannot grow flowers there. Moses built the tabernacle, but we are told that he patterned it from what was shown him on the Mount. The same principle still holds when we skip from art to ethics.

Morality to be safe requires to be impassioned. There is no chalkline about Christianity. The only rule that is obligatory upon a Christian to obey is the rule of a renewed heart. Propriety under Moses was a lesson to be learned. Propriety under the later regime is a genius, and, like all genius, is its own law. No morality is safe till it is enthusiastic.

No man can be confidently counted upon to do right till he does it at the push of a fervid impulse. Theology likewise ceases to be an inspiration when it ceases to be a passion. The links in the chain of St. Paul's argument melt as under by the fever of the temperature at which he undertakes to weld them.

That was the way theology was made eighteen hundred years ago, only it was not thought of as theology; it was not theology in our sense of the term. We never commence to call a religious truth theology till the blood that is in it has commenced to coagulate; just as we never think of anatomy till it is a dead body that we are handling.

Theology is religious truth treated anatomically. Theology is religious experience frozen over. Most of the theology that is in the church today is in the Epistles, but it is not there as theology. So all the bone-dust that is in the graveyard today was once in society, but it was not there as bone-dust.

Intellect is not vision. Calculation is not inspiration. It is heat that makes the world move, not light. As soon as we began to get cold, our work is done.

## Questions Answered

## England and Spain

H. M. R.—You are, in the main, right in contending with your friend that England had the germs, at least, of political freedom long before they did on the Continent. But you would do well to remember that little Holland and Old Spain were ahead of England in establishing democratic institutions. Perhaps—indeed, there is no "perhaps" about it, it is a fact—they had the little republics, known as "Free Cities," before they were known in any other country.

## Interest on One Dollar

G. F. S.—From a single gold dollar invested at the beginning of the Christian Era, and allowed to compound annually at 6 per cent up to the present time, there would have come a sum of which the market value of all the real and personal property now on earth would be but a trifling fraction. Take out your pencil and do a little calculating on your own account.

## The Public School Idea

W. F. G.—The free public school, as an accomplished fact, is less than two hundred years old; although the idea of popular education is, of course, much older. The common school system comes very near originating with John Calvin, at Geneva. Luther introduced it into Germany; Knox into Scotland; and from Holland it was brought to America by the Mayflower people.

## The Last Use of Armor

D. C. J.—To the best of our information, the last great fight in which bodily armor was used was Waterloo. At that famous battle Napoleon's cavalry wore it, but it did them but little service, the swords of the British cutting it all to pieces. Since Waterloo armor has cut no figure in war, so far as the individual fighter has been concerned.

## Teaching a Wife Her Place

(New York Sun)  
A gentleman in Bayonne, N. J., has set an illustrious example for other gentlemen in the art of managing a wife. When his wife accidentally spilled a drop of water in his face he first made her apologize, and later, when she was asleep, poured a pitcher of ice water on her face. In all its manifestations, psychologists say, genius is a progress from an

original commonplace suggestion to a brilliant conclusion rather than a lightning flash of full inspiration.

Again, with one of those pleasant and amusing whims to which some gentlemen are subject at about 2 o'clock in the morning, he ordered the partner of his joys and sorrows to get up at that hour and take a bath. As she was about to obey—though she could hardly at the moment have loved and honored—he withdrew the order. This was a refinement of cruelty worthy the artists of the Spanish Inquisition. The unhappy lady experienced, mentally, all the horrors of the hazing without having opportunity to resent in argument its physical infliction.

Still more admirable a device for the taming of an angel was this Jersey gentleman's expulsion of his mate from their house when there was snow on the ground and nothing but a nightgown on her. After twenty minutes allowed her for cool reflection on the duties of wives and the nature of husbands he brought her in, with hypocritical avowals of penitence, and gave her a hot drink.

But human nature is weak, and the goal of perfection is a far shot. The wife ran away, and stayed away long enough to receive this letter from her deserted spouse:  
"I am your husband. If you will stop that stiff way of yours I will worship the ground you walk on and will carry you around in a basket for the rest of our lives. Darling, I am down to my last pair of socks, the lining of my coat is torn and everything needs your attention. Every day you stay away from me is hell." Nicely calculated to harass the absent wife's sensibilities, the letter overshoot the mark; the lady was withdrawn beyond the sphere of marital influence, the bait did not tempt her. The document is not the pitiful plea it seems at first sight; its composition was careful, not impetuous. The lady stayed away. The lady has sued for a divorce. She does not care to be carried in a basket.

Husbands solicitous for their

wives' education in wifely duties must not let the ladies get out of sight for a moment. Besides, every gentleman should know how to make a wire nail do the work of a suspender button, and to tie up a hole in the toe of his sock. We may learn by the mistakes of others.

## The Multiplex Hammond

is  
The only Typewriter carrying two faces of type at once.  
It is  
the most Portable Standard Typewriter.



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THE SWISS HOUSE  
Agents for China



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Optician  
Sunglasses in Various Shades  
W. T. Findley, M.D.  
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

## Feed your baby regularly.



Three generations of careful mothers would tell you that they use BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK because it is pure, clean, uniform, easily digested, and quickly prepared.

**Connell Bros. Company,**

Agents for China.

Regular habits in feeding are of the utmost importance at the beginning of your baby's life. Your baby should sleep well at night. If he does not, the trouble is often with the food; probably the milk does not agree with him.

## "BLACK &amp; WHITE"





## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 20, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mexican Dollars: Market rates	72.45
Gold Bars: 978 touch	9.53
Bar Silver	355
Copper Cash	1915
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-10%—Tls.	6.93
Exch. @ 72.7—Mex.	9.53
Peking Bar	355
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	30 1/2
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount	—
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 25.22
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	47 1/2
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 2-10 1/2
India	Demand 2-10 1/2
Paris	T.T. 215
Paris	T.T. 403 1/2
Paris	Demand 404
New York	T.T. 68 1/2
New York	Demand 68 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 72 1/2
Japan	T.T. 73 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 162 1/2

Banks Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-11 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-11 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-
London	6 m-s. Docy. 3-0 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 424 1/2
New York	4 m-s. 69 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR APRIL	
\$1-Hk. Tls.	6.40
Hk. Tls. 1-Franc	4.41
1-Marks	3.62
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.	1.35
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen	2.34
" 1-Rupiah	2.29
" 1-Roubles	2.29
" 1-Mex.	1.50

## Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars	72.45
Chinese Dollars	72.40
On Peking, Demand	105 1/2
Tientsin, Demand	105 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand	73 1/2
On Hankow, Demand	103 1/2
On Chungking, Demand	117
On Nanchang, Demand	72 1/2
On Foochow, Demand	95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand	71 1/2
On Swatow, Demand	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton	—
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (97) Taels	—
April 20, 1916.	

## Stock Exchange

Transactions	
Shanghai, April 20, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
Weeks 7% Debs. Tls.	100.00
Anglo Dutch Tls.	6.60
Consolidated Tls.	4.45
Samsagars Tls.	1.20
Anglo Javans Tls.	12.50
Samsam Tls.	2.20
Almas Tls.	16.50
Shanghai Pahangs Tls.	2.25
Direct Business Reported	
Hall and Holtz Ex. div.	315
A. F. Lunds \$102	
Shanghai Pahangs Tls.	2.27 1/2
Zhangbe Tls.	7.00
Tebongs Tls.	30.00

## Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions	
Shanghai, April 20, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Official	
Consolidated Tls.	4.42 1/2
Batu Pahangs Tls.	2.00
Shanghai Malays Tls.	7.25
Direct	
New Eng. Works Tls.	9.75
Consolidated Tls.	4.42 1/2
Cheng Tls.	4.25
Shanghai 6% Debs.	Tls. 100.00
Zhangbe Tls.	7.00
Tebongs Tls.	30.00

## "BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL  
Established 30 years.  
152 Bubbling Well Road. Seven  
bedrooms from Bund by tram, which  
stop at the door. Strictly first-class  
bathrooms under the personal  
supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,  
separate baths, with hot and cold  
water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

ADVANCE IN FISHING  
RATE HITS JAPANESE

Many Zones Now Going To  
Russians Backed By  
Foreign Capital

Owing to the increased demand for tinned fish as provisions for war, the attention of industrial circles has been directed to fishing enterprises. The fishing along the coast provinces of Asiatic Russia has been made the object of much interest and competition among the Japanese and Russians. Though various knotty problems that impaired the interest of the Japanese have recently been settled in their favor by the lenient attitude of the Russian authorities, the Japanese have now been hard hit by the increase of the lease rate for the fishing zone. According to the statement of Mr. Matsuzaki, Director of the Marine Industry Bureau, the tender for the present year for the lease of fishing zones in the coast provinces has resulted in the loss of 26 zones for the Japanese side from that of last year. The quotations have risen remarkably, evidently because of the ever-increasing demand for preserved fish. For instance, a zone for which the Imperial Marine Goods Company obtained the lease last year for 6,600 yen, has gone to a Russian concern at 21,000 yen. Another zone, which a Japanese firm obtained at only 3,100 yen last year, has also gone to a Russian firm at 22,000 yen. The inability of the Japanese to bid higher may partly be ascribed to the shortage of ships and the rise in the charter rate, but the real reason is the Russian competition caused by the prosperity in the trade in fish.

The fishing enterprise in the coast provinces has formerly been practically monopolized by Japanese. But the recent development in fishing has attracted the attention of Russian business men, and they have obtained the financial help of foreign capitalists interested, and scored a success in the campaign. The fishing enterprise requires large and perfect plants for tinning, but the Russians lack these plants, and it is easy to imagine that the foreign capitalists, having the plants at their disposal, have invested capital in backing the Russian fishermen. Mr. Matsuzaki has warned the Japanese fishing firms to beware of this new development. The following is the table showing the number of fishing zones leased to Japanese and Russians for this and last year, and the rates of the lease:

Number of Fishing Zones			
Leased to		Total	
Japanese	Russians	Japanese	Russians
1915	131	34	265
1916	205	42	247

Rates of the Lease			
Paid by		Total	
Japanese	Russians	Japanese	Russians
1915	702,244	143,118	844,362
1916	723,585	170,278	893,863

## INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

London, April 19.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:	
Tenders for Bills and Deferred Transfers.	
Highest price	s. d. 1 41-32
Tenders at	s. d. 1 41-32
Receive	12%
Tenders for Transfers.	
Highest price	s. d. 1 43-32
Tenders at	s. d. 1 41-32
Receive	12%
Total amount sold during the week	Rs. 4,070,000

## BAR SILVER

London, April 19.—Bar Silver, spot, is quoted at 30 1/2 d.

## The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY  
with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with THE HEAD OFFICE  
Assets ..... Tls. 9,324,124.87  
Assurances in force ..... Tls. 31,711,861.00  
For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, apply to the  
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI  
or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

## British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.  
FRAZAR & Co.

THE PRICE OF COPPER  
IS NOW RECOVERING

Advance Is Partly Due To War  
And Partly To  
Speculation

With the resumption of the time transactions in the London Metal Exchange, the copper prices have recovered gradually, though electrolytic copper has not reached a high point. According to a London telegram received here April 11, standard copper was quoted at 1118 deferred delivery at 1116, and electrolytic copper at 1133. Despite the irregularities at intervals, the quotations can generally be said to be on the upward tendency.

As to the cause of this upward tendency, it seems partly due to the incessant demand for the metal for war purposes, and partly due to the speculation. As to the reason why the immediate delivery price is higher than the deferred delivery price, it is not certain whether it is because the stock is scarce, or because the prospect for the future is weaker. The large difference between standard copper and the electrolytic copper can be explained by the fact the former is not fit for immediate use for war purpose. Another reason is that there was a congestion of raw copper in the United States of about 55,000 tons last year.

An expert states that the enormous rise in price has caused the United States miners to increase production since last year, the amount of refined copper in that country having reached 737,546 tons. Quite recently, the production is still increasing. The average monthly output is now 75,000 tons, and there is further indication of an increased supply. But the demand is none the less strong, and the war consumes as much copper as it now being turned over. The demand is not limited to the Entente Powers, but also the Central Powers seem to rely largely upon the American supply in spite of the fact that in view of the British blockade of Germany, it is impossible to take over the supply. It is reported in the United States that Germany has recently contracted for the purchase of 85,000 tons in the American market at the rate of 92 F. O. B. New York. Such being the case, the future prospect is all the more strong as long as the war lasts. It is generally expected that there would be further advance in prices, after this.

## London Rubber Market

London, April 19.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—  
Plantation, First Latex:  
Spot: 3s. 1 1/2 d. Paid.  
July to December delivery: 3s. 2 1/2 d. Paid.  
Tendency of market: Quiet after steady.  
Last Quotation, London, April 18:  
Spot: 3s. 1 1/2 d. Paid.  
July to December delivery: 3s. 2 1/2 d. Paid.  
Tendency of market: Steady after easier.

## Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended April 19, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1915	1916
Gross Receipts	\$28,214.51	\$20,665.88
Loss by currency depreciation	7,426.31	5,520.31
Effective Receipts	\$20,788.20	\$15,145.57
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	27.97	28.74
Car miles run	70,080	59,881
Passengers carried	1,52,310	899,376

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899  
LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.  
J. C. DYER, Manager.  
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.  
Secretaries and General Managers.  
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

U.S. STEEL EARNED  
\$726,683,589 IN 1915

Receipts from All Sources Show  
An Increase of \$168,268,-  
656 Over 1914

FOURTH GREATEST YEAR  
Finished Product Sold for Export  
Port Valued at \$95,163,993,  
Breaking Previous Records

New York, March 17.—The United States Steel Corporation's gross earnings last year from all sources amounted to \$726,683,589, an increase of \$168,268,656 over 1914. It was the fourth greatest year in the corporation's history, the turnover having been exceeded by something more than \$60,000,000 in 1913, and by a smaller margin in 1912 and in the boom year of 1907. The year's net revenue, made public some time ago, was \$140,250,066, a gain of \$58,503,548 over the preceding fiscal period.

Because of the abnormal demand for steel for export in the last quarter, and also for domestic munition manufacturing, several features appeared in the pamphlet report yesterday which would not be in evidence in ordinary periods. The value of finished steel sold for export was \$95,163,993, against \$42,784,091 in 1914, a gain of more than 122 per cent. This was the greatest foreign demand ever experienced by the corporation in a single year. The domestic output of finished material, worth \$391,183,661, was 15.9 per cent. greater than the year before. Prices received in 1915, based on the total tonnage of rolled and other finished steel products shipped, showed in case of export consignments, an average increase of \$4.19 a ton. At the same time the average price for this material sold into domestic consuming channels was only 26 cents a ton higher than the year preceding. The average price of both domestic and export tonnage was \$1.05 a ton in excess of the 1914 quotation.

Improvements To Cost \$70,000,000  
E. H. Gary, Chairman of the corporation, says in the annual statement that additions and betterments, decided upon during the year, will involve the estimated expenditure of \$70,000,000. In respect of expenditures authorized last year and those of preceding years, which have not yet been carried out, Judge Gary said a total of \$91,200,000 remained to be disbursed as of March 1, 1916. He estimated that not more than \$75,000,000 would be expended in the current year, the major part of which was expected to be taken out of earnings.

The corporation produced in the year 11,762,639 tons of rolled and other finished steel, a gain of 30.49 per cent. over 1914. The report states that this was approximately 85 per cent. of the annual capacity of the mills, considering the year as a whole, but that in the final quarter the output equaled the maximum steel producing capacity. As this condition is understood to have continued, it is expected in the trade that the 1916 record will closely approach 14,000,000 tons of finished steel, exceeding every previous year in the corporation's history.

Maintenance Less Costly  
The expenditure for ordinary repairs and maintenance last year, in spite of increased output, was smaller than the year before. "The increased activity in business which developed in 1915, said Judge Gary on this point, found the mills and properties in satisfactory condition to handle the large demand promptly and efficiently. Due to this condition a relatively lesser amount of expenditures was required for ordinary and current maintenance, although operations were about 33 per cent. greater than in 1914."

The total maintenance and replacements costs was \$43,366,643, a decline of \$2,005,951 from the preceding year's expenditures. The corporation set aside from gross income \$72,957,987 to cover depreciation plants and the exhaustion of mining properties, against \$64,847,641 in 1914.

The funded debt of the corporation at the end of the year amounted to \$616,568,851, a decline of \$10,669,566 since December 31, 1914. The inventories of all subsidiary companies at the close of 1915 had a combined value of \$161,113,900, an increase of \$3,022,864. Ore holdings showed a decrease in inventory value of \$12,342,514, but there were substantial gains in other raw material over the same date a year before.

The average number of employees on the rolls was 191,126, a gain of 6.56 per cent. over 1914, and the average wage was \$3.01 a day, an increase of 4 cents. The lowest number of workers in any month was 141,461 in January, and the highest was 227,051 in December. The total pay roll in January was \$16,877,017, and in December \$17,301,289. The increase of 10 per cent. put into effect on February 1, 1916, the report says, will add \$14,000,000 to the pay roll for 1916 if the average number of men should be the same as last year.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS  
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$715 B.
Chartered	253
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$425 B.
North China	175.
Union of Canton	\$945 x d.
Yangtze	\$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$167.
Hongkong Fire	\$393 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 124.
Indo-China Def.	98s. 6d. S.
"Shell"	Tls. 17 1/2 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 20 S.
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 12 1/2
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Saub	Tls. 3 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$125 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 82.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 85 S.
Hongkong Wharf	\$78 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 102 S.
China Land	Tls. 30 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 102 S.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	\$8 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 140.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112 1/2
International	Tls. 75 1/2
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Loong-kung-mow	Tls. 72 S.
Soy Chee	Tls. 33 1/2
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5, 65.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry.	\$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$115 S.
Green Island	\$9.80 S.
Langkat	Tls. 31 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$15 S.
Llewellyn	\$60.
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$38.
Watson	\$7.10 B.
Weeks	\$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 16 1/2 B.
Amherst	Tls. 210
Anglo-Java	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6.60 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46 S.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.95 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 17.
Cheng	Tls. 4.80.
Consolidated	Tls. 4.45 B.
Dominion	Tls. 17 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 11.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 24 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 12.
Kapala	Tls. 120 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 29 B.
Karan	Tls. 18 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Kroowek Java	Tls. 20 B.
Pengkalen Durian	Tls. 18 B.
Pernata	Tls. 12 B.
Rapah	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Samsagars	Tls. 1.20 B.
Seekoe	Tls. 10 B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.20 B.
Senawang	Tls. 22 1/2 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.40.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Sungai	Tls. 2.27 1/2
Sungai Duri	Tls. 2.
Sua Mangsa	Tls. 14 B.
Shai Kelantan	Tls. 1 1/2
Talping	Tls. 3 x d. B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 13 1/2
Tebong	Tls. 28 x d. B.
Uluobi	Tls. 2.00.
Zhangbe	Tls. 7 S.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 100.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18.
Shai Elec. and Asb.	\$2 N.
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 94 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 20 S.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 96 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 288 1/2
S. Sellers, Sa. Saler B. Buyers	

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## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwenexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for April 19 was 104 tons."

Trebizond's Capture Puts  
Turks in Danger of Being  
Surrounded; Must Retreat

Fortress Garrisoned by 5,000; Surprised by Fleet's  
Participation, Trusting in Breslau's Protection

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 19.—An official communique concerning the capture of Trebizond states: The Russians, under cover of the fleet, effected a landing, the war-ships powerfully assisting the artillery.

Another message says:—The fall of Trebizond occurred as a result of co-operated and simultaneous attacks by our army advancing from the east, along the coast, forces probably landed to the east and also a bombardment by the Black Sea fleet. The garrison of Trebizond probably numbered 50,000.

Besides enormous political and strategic advantages, the capture of Trebizond affects the situation of the Turkish troops defending Balbour, on the Upper Chorokh, which is menaced by our northern and southern forces. Their only salvation is to retreat before being surrounded.

Only optimists expected General Judentich, the conqueror of Erzerum, to present Russia with an Easter egg in the shape of Trebizond, where the Turks were known to have an army corps and were expected to defend the fort very desperately. It is the starting point for the great caravans to the East.

The success is a triumph of co-ordination of the fleet with the army of the Caucasus and the Russian forces holding the Turks in the heart of Asia Minor. The Turks, believing that the recent appearance of the Breslau in the Black Sea would cause the Russian fleet to abandon its co-operation with the Russian land forces, constructed no shore batteries.

## Caught Turks Napping

Having no anticipation of a naval bombardment, they limited their defences to elaborate wire entanglements. These were demolished by a vigorous bombardment by the warships, after which the infantry attack followed.

When the Turkish resistance in the region of Balbour has been overcome, there will be no further obstacle to the junction of the two groups of Russian armies operating on the coast and west of Erzerum and any resistance to the solid advance of the Russians along the whole width of their front, based on the sea, will be useless. The Turkish forces in Mesopotamia will then be cut off.

A further official communique states: Large forces of the enemy desperately assaulted Popovomogila, on the 16th. One attack alone had a front of a mile and a half. All the attacks were repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy.

When the Russians carried Popovomogila, on the 13th, they captured vast quantities of firearms, cartridges and bomb-throwers.

West of Erzerum, the Russians dislodged the Turks from a series of strongly fortified positions. Enthusiasm in Paris.

Paris, April 19.—The papers welcome enthusiastically the capture of Trebizond, which gives the Russians an excellent base of operations, strikes German prestige a terrible blow and accelerates the Turkish rout. They notice that the success was obtained despite difficulties of ground and temperature, with meager means and without hampering the re-organization of effectives on the principal Russian front.



# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,800,000

### Head Office:

25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

### Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry R. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Outherson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Gashen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

### Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

### Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking  
Bangkok Hloho Penang  
Batavia Ipoh Puket  
Bombay Karachi Rangoon  
Calcutta Klang Saigon  
Canton Kobe Seremban  
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore  
Colombo Madras Shanghai  
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya  
Fookchow Manila Taiping  
Halphong Medan (F.M.S.)  
Hankow New York Yokohama

### Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... 45,000,000.00

### Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon  
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai  
Canton Mongtze Singapore  
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
Fondichery Peking Tourane  
Haiphong Papeete  
Hankow Phnom-Penh  
BANKERS:  
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 20,000,000

### Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

### President:

JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

### Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.  
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.  
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.  
LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Alsace.  
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. ROBIN, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 18,000,000  
Total ..... \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

### Head Office: HONGKONG.

### Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman).  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shollim.

### Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

### Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking  
Bangkok Johore Penang  
Batavia Kobe Rangoon  
Bombay Kuala Lumpur  
Calcutta Saigon  
Canton London Shanghai  
Colombo Lyons Sourabaya  
Fookchow Malacca Tientsin  
Harbin Nagasaki Taiping  
Hloho New York Yokohama

### London Branches:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

### Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 22,000,000

Kope. Tia.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 2,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,733,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

### Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hallan Peking  
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai  
Changchun Harbin Tientsin  
(Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok  
Cherof Nicolayevsk Yokohama  
Dalny (Dalren) O-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

### SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

### Savings Deposit Boxes

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRE, Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty. Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 1%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

E. P. CHAN, General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S. \$3,250,000  
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. \$2,100,000  
Total ..... U.S. \$7,400,000

London Bankers: Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Kluckiang Road.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Savings Deposit Boxes

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRE, Managers for China and Japan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

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Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

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SHANGHAI BRANCH.

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Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

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J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRE, Managers for China and Japan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

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Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Savings Deposit Boxes

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRE, Managers for China and Japan.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 550,000

Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATE, Acting Manager.

7, Nanjing Road.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 6 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 18 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tia. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tia. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

NOW EXPECT TO OPEN

THE ALASKA R.R. SOON

One-Third To Be Finished By November—4,000 Men To Be Working May 1

Washington, March 9.—With a satisfactory labor supply, and good weather conditions, Chairman W. C. Eades of the Alaskan Engineering Commission hopes to have in operation nearly one-third of the proposed government railroad in Alaska, by November 1. It is the hope of the commission that the work on the railroad can be pushed to the Mantanuska coal field by fall. At the present the work is being held up while an emergency bill, asking for a two million dollar appropriation, is before Congress.

What the opening of this railroad will mean in the development of Alaska is merely a matter of conjecture, but the fact that a town of 1500 has grown up at Anchorage, one of the terminals of the railroad, since the announcement of the route, indicates that the development of the north country will be great when the road finally is completed.

During the coming season it is planned to construct about 150 miles, which will comprise a connecting line between the Alaska Northern railway, now owned by the government, and the lines under construction, a branch line running from Anchorage into the Mantanuska coal fields and several miles of railroad running out of Fairbanks, the proposed northern terminal of the line.

The construction of this railroad is a tremendous engineering task. At Broad Pass the line will run through a stretch of twelve miles of almost solid rock, which will entail the building of numerous tunnels, the longest of which will be 1,100 feet. At Broad Pass also there will have to be constructed a steel bridge 1,500 feet in length and at Fairbanks several smaller bridges will be built.

Under favorable conditions, by May 1, 4,000 men will be employed on the construction work, and more than a million dollars' worth of machinery, taken to Alaska from the Panama canal zone, will be in operation.

Although 22 miles of rail already

have been laid between Mantanuska Bay and Anchorage, no attempt has been made to operate it. However, during the present winter the Alaskan commission has been operating the Alaska Northern, which the government has taken over, for a distance of 34 miles out of Seward.

Three trains a week have been run over the line, and the operation has been a financial success, since the cost of maintenance is not included in the operating expenses. Before the Alaska Northern railway can be operated to the full extent of its 71 miles, a large amount of repair work will have to be done, and this will be undertaken during the coming summer.

If the present plans of the commission materialize and a force of 4,000 men is put at work, it is believed a large part of this force will locate in Alaska and take advantage of its mineral and agricultural wealth, and thus the first step in the development of the country will have been accomplished.

FAVOR PHILIPPINES BILL

Washington, March 8.—The House committee on insular affairs has recommended the passage of the Jones bill with the Clarke amendment.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on April 18 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton per lb. 14-20

Pork per lb. 14-20

Veal per lb. 14-20

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each none

Duck per doz 15-18

Eggs per doz 20-22

Goose each 70-100

Hare none

Partridge none

Pheasant none

Pigeons 20-25

Plover 6-10

Quail 20-25

Snipe 10-14

Flour, American per 50 lb. \$4.00

Flour, Shanghai per 50 lb. \$2.50

Rice per 100 lb. \$7.50

Milk

Foreign dairies per bottles 20

Chinese dairies 17

Fodder

Barley per 114 lbs. \$3.00

Bran per ton \$2.00

Fuel

House Coal per ton Tia. 9.50

Stove Coal Tia. 16.00

Firewood per 60 bundles \$1.00



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Apr. 12	A.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
12	5.00	New York	Netherby Hall	Br.	Jinks	S. T. M.
12	P.M.	San Francisco, Japan, Honolulu	Awa Maru	Jap.	Horri	N. Y. K.
12	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Hayley	C. M. S. S. Co.
12	0.00	Seattle	Chidmoka Maru	Br.	Hayley	C. P. O. S.
12	0.00	San Francisco etc.	Frederic Dollar	Br.	Abemethy	N. Y. K.
12	0.00	San Francisco	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
12	P.M.	San Francisco	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
12	P.M.	Vancouver	Canada Maru	Jap.	Rori	A. T. Co.
12	P.M.	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Br.	Davidson	C. P. O. S.
12	P.M.	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N. Y. K.
12	P.M.	Seattle	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	Higo	N. Y. K.
12	P.M.	Seattle	Shimo Maru	Jap.	Simmer	A. T. Co.
12	P.M.	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagayasu	C. P. O. S.
12	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hayley	C. P. O. S.
12	P.M.	San Francisco	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
12	P.M.	San Francisco	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
12	P.M.	San Francisco	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr. 21	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	Belhel	R. V. F.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Hakul Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Awa Maru	Jap.	Inatsu	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Chidmoka Maru	Br.	Hayley	C. P. O. S.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Frederic Dollar	Br.	Abemethy	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Canada Maru	Jap.	Rori	A. T. Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hayley	C. P. O. S.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr. 21	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	Belhel	R. V. F.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Hakul Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Awa Maru	Jap.	Inatsu	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Chidmoka Maru	Br.	Hayley	C. P. O. S.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Frederic Dollar	Br.	Abemethy	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Canada Maru	Jap.	Rori	A. T. Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hayley	C. P. O. S.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr. 21	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	Belhel	R. V. F.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Hakul Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Awa Maru	Jap.	Inatsu	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Chidmoka Maru	Br.	Hayley	C. P. O. S.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Frederic Dollar	Br.	Abemethy	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Canada Maru	Jap.	Rori	A. T. Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hayley	C. P. O. S.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr. 21	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	Belhel	R. V. F.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Hakul Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Awa Maru	Jap.	Inatsu	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Chidmoka Maru	Br.	Hayley	C. P. O. S.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Frederic Dollar	Br.	Abemethy	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Canada Maru	Jap.	Rori	A. T. Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hayley	C. P. O. S.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr. 21	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	Belhel	R. V. F.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Hakul Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Awa Maru	Jap.	Inatsu	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Chidmoka Maru	Br.	Hayley	C. P. O. S.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Frederic Dollar	Br.	Abemethy	N. Y. K.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Canada Maru	Jap.	Rori	A. T. Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hayley	C. P. O. S.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.
21	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Yusutan	Br.	Paulson	J. M. & Co.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight D.L.—Daylight

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tonnage	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Apr. 20	Nagasaki	Kiangteon	3012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
20	Hankow	Longwo	1758	Jap.	Christie	J. M. & Co.	K.L.Y.W.
20	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	2808	Jap.	Takano	N. Y. K.	K.L.Y.W.
20	Chefoo	Kiangling	1742	Chi.	Bowie	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
20	Chefoo	Kiangling	1742	Chi.	Bowie	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
20	Jan.	Mexico Maru	3559	Jap.	Yamaguchi	A. T. Co.	K.L.Y.W.

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tonnage	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr. 20	Chefoo, Telngao	Wosang	1127	Br.	Smith	J. M. & Co.
20	Hankow	Hankow	2711	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	Hankow, etc.	Kiangling	2808	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	Hankow, etc.	Kiangling	2808	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	Hankow, etc.	Kiangling	2808	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	Hankow, etc.	Kiangling	2808	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	Hankow, etc.	Kiangling	2808	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	Hankow, etc.	Kiangling	2808	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	Hankow, etc.	Kiangling	2808	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	Hankow, etc.	Kiangling	2808	Chi.	Conley	C.M.S.N. Co.

## Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tonnage	Flag	Captain	Agents
Apr. 20	Hankow, etc.	Taiou Maru	1998	Jap.	Yanaki	N. Y. K.
20	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kiangling	2808	Chi.	Hansen	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	Hankow, etc.	Kiangling	2808	Chi.	Wade	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	Hankow, etc.	Kiangling	2808	Chi.	Wade	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	Hankow, etc.	Kiangling	2808	Chi.	Wade	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	Hankow, etc.	Kiangling	2808	Chi.	Wade	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	Hankow, etc.	Kiangling	2808	Chi.	Wade	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	Hankow, etc.	Kiangling	2808	Chi.	Wade	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	Hankow, etc.	Kiangling	2808	Chi.	Wade	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	Hankow, etc.	Kiangling	2808	Chi.	Wade	C.M.S.N. Co.

## Men-of-War In Port

Date	From	Name	Flag	Tonnage	Class	Men	Commander
Apr. 11	From	Brooklyn	Am. G.B.	9215	20	600	Day
11	From	Elcano	Am. G.B.	620	8	50	Coxe

\*Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.  
 Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.  
 The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decedee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodard are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Sailed from Shanghai

Date	Ship's Name	Destination	Time
Feb. 3	Atreus	For London, etc.	Feb. 3
Feb. 7	Atsuta Maru	City of Colombo	Jan. 22
Mar. 18	Demodocus	Demodocus	Mar. 18
Mar. 20	Eumaeus	Eumaeus	Mar. 20
Apr. 19	Fushimi Maru	Fushimi Maru	Apr. 19
Mar. 11	Genstrae	Genstrae	Mar. 11
Feb. 2	Helenus	Helenus	Feb. 2
Feb. 20	Hitachi Maru	Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
Mar. 6	Iyo Maru	Iyo Maru	Mar. 6
Apr. 2	Kanagawa Maru	Kanagawa Maru	Apr. 2
Feb. 6	Kansas	Kansas	Feb. 6
Apr. 2	Kitano Maru	Kitano Maru	Apr. 2
Feb. 21	Knight Companion	Knight Companion	Feb. 21
Apr. 2	Mechon	Mechon	Apr. 2
Mar. 22	Miyazaki Maru	Miyazaki Maru	Mar. 22
Mar. 26	Nore	Nore	Mar. 26
Mar. 1	Pingauy	Pingauy	Mar. 1
Mar. 2	Protenilans	Protenilans	Mar. 2
Jan. 23	Suwa Maru	Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Apr. 9	Teresia	Teresia	Apr. 9
Jan. 16	Tydeus	Tydeus	Jan. 16
Feb. 18	Waimana	Waimana	Feb. 18

## For Marseilles, etc.

Date	Ship's Name	Destination	Time
Mar. 23	Amazona	Amazona	Mar. 23
Mar. 5	Atlantique	Atlantique	Mar. 5
Mar. 25	Brisbane River	Brisbane River	Mar. 25
Mar. 29	Polynesian	Polynesian	Mar. 29

## For Bombay

Date	Ship's Name	Destination	Time
Apr. 3	Malta**	Malta**	Apr. 3
Apr. 17	Nagoya**	Nagoya**	Apr. 17
Mar. 20	Novara**	Novara**	Mar. 20

## For Vancouver, etc.

Date	Ship's Name	Destination	Time
Mar. 9	Canada Maru	Canada Maru	Mar. 9
Apr. 8	Empress of Japan	Empress of Japan	Apr. 8
Mar. 4	Hasel Dollar	Hasel Dollar	Mar. 4
Apr. 9	Kumi Maru	Kumi Maru	Apr. 9
Feb. 27	Kamakura Maru	Kamakura Maru	Feb. 27
Feb. 29	Kosoku Maru	Kosoku Maru	Feb. 29
Apr. 4	Manila Maru	Manila Maru	Apr. 4
Apr. 9	Sado Maru	Sado Maru	Apr. 9
Feb. 26	Shimpo Maru	Shimpo Maru	Feb. 26
Mar. 12	Tamba Maru	Tamba Maru	Mar. 12
Mar. 20	Yokohama Maru	Yokohama Maru	Mar. 20

## For New York

Date	Ship's Name	Destination	Time
Mar. 6	City of Baroda	City of Baroda	Mar. 6
Feb. 7	Indra	Indra	Feb. 7
Mar. 17	Indra	Indra	Mar. 17
Feb. 27	St. Patrick	St. Patrick	Feb. 27

## For San Francisco, etc.

Date	Ship's Name	Destination	Time
Feb. 25	Robert Dollar	Robert Dollar	Feb. 25
Mar. 17	Shinyo Maru	Shinyo Maru	Mar. 17

\*\*With English Mail.

## Vessels To Arrive

## FROM LONDON, ETC.

Date	Ship's Name	Destination	Time
Apr. 8	Antiochus	Antiochus	Apr. 8
Mar. 8	Cyclops	Cyclops	Mar. 8
Mar. 20	Deucalion	Deucalion	Mar. 20
Apr. 28	Hirano Maru	Hirano Maru	Apr. 28
May 15	Idomeneus	Idomeneus	May 15
May 15	Kamo Maru	Kamo Maru	May 15
Apr. 30	Kashima Maru	Kashima Maru	Apr. 30
May 15	Katori Maru	Katori Maru	May 15
Apr. 30	Kashgar	Kashgar	Apr. 30
Dec. 18	Laomedon	Laomedon	Dec. 18
May 11	Lycan	Lycan	May 11
May 25	Malta**	Malta**	May 25
Feb. 24	Mentor	Mentor	Feb. 24
Apr. 29	Mongara	Mongara	Apr. 29
Apr. 27	Monmouthshire	Monmouthshire	Apr. 27
Apr. 15	Nellore	Nellore	Apr. 15
May 11	Novara**	Novara**	May 11
Apr. 19	Ningchow	Ningchow	Apr. 19
Mar. 18	Nankin**	Nankin**	Mar. 18
Apr. 16	Nyanza	Nyanza	Apr. 16
Feb. 17	Onan	Onan	Feb. 17
Mar. 18	Peileus	Peileus	Mar. 18
June 17	Phenius	Phenius	June 17
Apr. 25	Pyrrhus	Pyrrhus	Apr. 25
Apr. 26	Rhesus	Rhesus	Apr. 26
Apr. 15	Tydeus	Tydeus	Apr. 15

## FROM MARSEILLES

Date	Ship's Name	Destination	Time
May 19	Andre Lebon	Andre Lebon	May 19
May 6	Cordillere	Cordillere	May 6
Mar. 19	Porthos	Porthos	Mar. 19

## FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Date	Ship's Name	Destination	Time
Apr. 4	Aki Maru	Aki Maru	Apr. 4
Mar. 18	Awa Maru	Awa Maru	Mar. 18
Apr. 21	Empress of Asia	Empress of Asia	Apr. 21
Apr. 20	Empress of Russia	Empress of Russia	Apr. 20
June 9	Empress of Japan	Empress of Japan	June 9
May 2	Kamakura Maru	Kamakura Maru	May



## GERMANS OFFER LEASE OF LINERS TO BRAZIL

Stipulate On Guarantee That Allies Will Not Capture Or Attack Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Rio de Janeiro, April 18.—Germany has offered to lease three of the interned German liners for the Brazilian coastal trade, provided the allies guarantee not to capture or attack them.

## Greek Heir Paying Visit To Petrograd

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Harbin, April 16.—A telegram from Petrograd says that the Greek Heir Apparent arrived there last night.

## BRITISH HONORS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, April 19.—Mr. H. E. Priestley has been created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George and the Distinguished Service Order has been conferred on Mr. A. C. Vidal and Mr. J. L. Lauder, in recognition of their services in the Wittenburg typhus epidemic.

## Business and Official Notices

### Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai  
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Speciality

Naamloze Vennootschap  
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Besch-Eu  
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE McBAIN,  
General Agent.

Shanghai, 29th February, 1916.

## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

### H. G. WALKER

1-A, Jinkee Road  
Ores, Minerals, Metals,  
Industrial Chemicals, and  
Commodities.

**WILL BUY**  
Antimony, Zinc, Lead  
and Tungsten Ores.  
**WILL SELL**  
Quicksilver Rosin  
Red Phosphorus.  
Caustic Soda

### FOR SALE

If you have an old SEWING MACHINE of any make, and wish to buy a new one, we will make you a liberal allowance for it.

Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Sales Department,  
Phone 2736, P. 474, Nanking Road,  
and 21a, Haining Road.

**The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.**

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—  
Accountants.....  
Clerks.....  
Typists.....  
Overseers.....  
Stenographers.....  
Watchmen.....  
Printer.....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,

Secretary

Arch Colonel Golf Ball

at \$1.20 each, \$13.80 per doz.

Spalding Midget Ball

at \$1.25 each, \$14.40 per doz.

Braid's Special Ball

at \$1.00 each, \$11.00 per doz.

Captive Golf Ball

at \$2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.

1133, Szechuen Road,

## First Photograph Taken During Battle of Verdun



This is one of the first photographs taken during the terrific battle around Verdun. It shows a French convoy taking machine gun ammunition to the firing line to repel the vigorous German attacks.

## Sold Smuggled Opium And Is Fined \$5,000

Van Kyi-nga, an opium merchant of No. 225, Canton Road, was fined \$5,000 in the Mixed Court yesterday for selling smuggled Persian opium. This was the case in which Mr. E. I. Ezra appeared and gave testimony for the Opium Combine. It was largely on his identification of the opium as the Persian variety that the man was convicted. Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Yu were on the bench.

Mr. G. D. Musso prosecuted the case on behalf of the Chinese Government Opium Testing Office, and Mr. R. F. C. Master on behalf of the Opium Combine. Mr. W. S. Fleming appeared for the defense.

In his argument Mr. Master said that the importation of all opium had been stopped and that the Chinese government had undertaken certain obligations to allow the British and Indian dealers to get rid of their present stocks. He pointed out that it would take them so much longer to market their supplies if more opium was smuggled in and placed on the market. It was very unfair to allow persons who had paid nothing to compete with those merchants who had paid the government large sums. Mr. Master contended that a fine of \$500 would do no good and asked for a very heavy penalty.

Mr. Musso also asked that the prisoner be given a heavy fine. Mr. Fleming declared that the arguments brought forward by Mr. Master did not hold good. He declared that the evidence was weak—there had been but one sale of this opium proven and that was the \$2 worth bought by the Chinese detective. Mr. Ezra had said that the opium was Persian opium by simply smelling at it and this did not appear to be sufficient proof of its origin. He said that the pockets of the Opium Combine were bulging with money that did not come through the regular course of business.

In the testimony during the first hearing it was shown that though the merchant accused had been doing a rushing business at his shop, he had been buying very little from the guild. It was testified that all the foreign merchants had gone into a combine and that this combine sold only to the guilds who in turn supplied the shops. The importation of Persian opium was stopped in 1912. Witnesses testified in court that the opium secured by the detective was not more than a year and a half old. Mr. Ezra said that he could tell the opium was Persian from its reddish glow—a characteristic that no other opium had.

The members of the Shanghai Club have arranged for a social concert to take place tomorrow at 9 p.m. in aid of the Customs Mutual Benefit Association.

The U. S. Postal agency will be open from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. today.

It has been ascertained that a German prisoner-of-war who escaped from the Shidzuoka Camp on March 18, has got away to Shanghai, says a Yokohama exchange. It appears that after leaving the Shidzuoka Camp he went to Nagoya, where he visited certain low quarters. He then visited Tokio, where he took an express train for Shimonoseki on the 15th at 8:30 a.m. From Shimonoseki he proceeded to Shanghai.

### News Brevities

The case in the British Police Court against the Yangtze Insurance Association has been further adjourned for three weeks.

A children's fancy dress matinee dance will be given in the Town Hall from 4.30 to 7 o'clock on Wednesday, by Miss Sharp. Tickets are \$2 for adults and \$1 for children.

The United States transport Merritt drifted on to the Guthrie wreck in the Outer Anchorage, Taku, during the squall of April 17 and got loose with much difficulty. She was not badly damaged. Attempts to get the vessel off were hampered by the high seas. It is not known when she will leave.

Judge Lobingier is in receipt of a letter from Dr. F. E. Hinkley, late U.S. District Attorney here, mailed at Oakland, March 27, in which he says that he is opening law offices with or near Messrs. Chokering and Gregory in the Merchants' Exchange Building, San Francisco, and plans to specialize in Federal Court practice.

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### KILL 4 ZEPPELIN PILOTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, April 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. H. J. Tennant stated that, since January 1st, four pilots have been killed and one injured in Zeppelin raids.

## Extended Registration Is Hongkong's Scheme

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Hongkong, April 20.—The Legislative Council has passed the first reading of a Bill for the registration of all persons other than those already under direct Government control, their wives and daughters, persons not exceeding 18 years of age and Chinese.

## Norway Will Remove The Duty On Cereals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Harbin, April 16.—A telegram from Christiania reports that the Norwegian Storting has agreed to the temporary removal of the duty on cereals and flour.

### LIBERATE GHENADIEFF

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Harbin, April 16.—A Petrograd Telegraphic Agency telegram from Bukharest, dated April 14, says that, in consequence of an agreement between M. Radoslavoff, the Premier and M. Ghendieff's party, M. Ghendieff has been liberated. He visited M. Radoslavoff, accompanied by the German military agent.

### BRITISH PROHIBITIONS

With regard to the prohibition of the export of iron materials from Great Britain, which has caused a panic among Japanese merchants, the Japanese authorities consider that there is no room to negotiate about it, as the prohibition is quite absolute.—Eastern News Agency.

### POPE'S PEACE MOVE

Local Japanese papers carry the following despatch: London, April 13.—It is reported from Amsterdam that, in view of the declarations made by the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and Mr. Asquith, the British Prime Minister, relating to peace, His Holiness the Pope has determined to address inquiries to both the British and German Governments.

## Bovril Co. Makes Net Profit of £168,796

Sales Largest in History of Co.; Big Private Purchases For Soldiers

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the Bovril Co. held in London on February 23, 1916, Lord Erroll, the Chairman, congratulated the shareholders on the satisfactory results of the year's working. Excluding Government orders, the sales had been the largest in the history of the Company, a result partly accounted for by the large supplies of Bovril purchased privately and sent out to soldier friends and relations at the front. The net profit amounted to £168,796, an increase of £31,211 over last year.

Brought out, as it was, under the auspices of perhaps the greatest of all British authorities on food chemistry, Bovril marked an important step in advance of the then existing concentrated beef preparations, of which Liebig's Extract of Meat, originated by the well-known German chemist, Baron Justus von Liebig, was probably the best known. Bovril thus secured for British initiative and enterprise the leading place in

an important sphere of industry—a position it has ever since maintained. Mr. G. L. Johnston (Vice-Chairman) referred to the increased cost of raw material: "I recently looked over some notes that I made at the factory during the first year we manufactured—the year 1896. It may surprise you to hear that the cost of beef at the works at that time was under 1d. per lb. In those days the frozen beef industry was in its infancy in Australia and the Argentine; today there are over 30 freezing works in Australia, while the frigorifics of the River Plate have dealt with over one million head of cattle in one year. All this competition for stock has helped to raise the price of meat to an entirely different level, and if you bear in mind that it takes many lbs. of beef to make one lb. of Bovril you will hope with us that the upward trend will not continue too rapidly."

For the period under review, Virol Ltd. had, for the third year in succession, paid a dividend of 12½ per cent., and increased the reserve fund to £27,500.

### BRITAIN'S WAR FUNDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, April 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that, to the end of April, over £16,000,000 of Exchequer bonds had been sold to half-a-million applicants.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)  
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Mail	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.
3	8.30	6.35	0	dep. Peking	102	4	8.44	18.55	
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central		5.18	15.59			
11.35	13.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central		5.04	15.53			
			arr. Tientsin-East		4.55	15.45			
11.45	19.25		dep. Mukden		1.25	1.25			
Mail 102	Mail 2		arr. Tientsin-East		1.10	1.10			
Sund. & Wed.	9.35	0.01	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	101	21.00	19.27		
Mail 4	4.45	12.27		arr. Tientsin-East					
Mail 4	4.55	18.34	434	arr. Tientsin-Central					
5.08	18.41			arr. Tientsin-Central					

Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin East		15.32	19.56			
7.40	12.40	2	arr. Tientsin Central		15.22	19.44			
8.00	13.10	78	dep. Tientsin Central		15.02	19.26			
11.48	16.30	149	arr. Tientsin East		11.57	15.23			
15.12	19.38		dep. Tientsin East		9.17	12.13			
18.16	22.41		arr. Tientsin Central		8.04	9.44			

Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.
7.30	23.01	221	dep. Tientsin East		6.17	17.42			
10.09	1.22	266	arr. Tientsin Central		3.56	15.12			
12.30	3.49	319	dep. Tientsin Central		1.14	12.41			
12.35	3.59	378	arr. Tientsin East		0.54	12.26			
15.36	6.55	421	dep. Tientsin East		22.11	10.02			
17.45	9.03		arr. Tientsin Central		19.35	7.40			

Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.	Exp.
23.00	23.11	0	193	arr. Shanghai	23.00	23.11	0	193	arr. Shanghai
7.00	7.00			arr. Shanghai	7.00	7.00			arr. Shanghai

Yenchowfu-Tainingchow Branch Line	Linchow-Taochuang Branch Line
8.45 14.00 dep. Yenchowfu arr. 7.18 11.48 11.20 17.3 dep. Linchow arr. 8.08 14.33	8.45 15.03 arr. Tainingchow dep. 6.5 10.45 12.28 8.38 arr. Taochuang dep. 7.00 13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order,  
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

### MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

TIMES										TIMES									
STATIONS					STATIONS					STATIONS					STATIONS				
Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Ex-Press	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Ex-Press	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou	dep.	7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50						
Sung Kang	arr.	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.40	Hangchow	arr.	7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.10						
Ka Shai	dep.	8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50	Chang An	dep.	7.55	8.55	10.13	3.39	4.30						
		10.11	11.05	1.03	5.00	7.10	Yeh Zah	arr.	8.52	10.10	11.15	4.47	5.47						
Ka Shing	dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		arr.	9.32	11.01	1.50	4.53	5.47						
Chang An	arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.50		arr.	10.09	11.43	2.45	5.23	7.00						
Yeh Zah	dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.59	5.58		arr.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26						
Ka Shai	arr.	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.50	6.25		arr.	8.18	10.36	12.30	3.37	5.47						
Hangchow	dep.	11.13	12.28	2.30	5.52	7.00		arr.	9.33	11.29	1.20	4.48	6.30						
Zah Kou	arr.	11.30	12.38	3.42	5.47	7.24		arr.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32						
		11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		arr.	11.22	12.35	2.38	6.07	7.15						

### KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS										STATIONS									
		14	16	18	20	22	24			13	15	17	19	21	23				
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.				
Kon Zen Chiao ...	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou .....	dep.	9.00					5.10				
	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48		arr.	9.19					5.33				
Kon Shing Hui ...	dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50	Hangchow .....	dep.	9.24	10.55	12.55	2.10	5.43	7.50				
	arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.39	7.00		arr.	9.34	11.06	12.47	2.20	5.52	7.59				
Hangchow .....	dep.	8.21				3.40		Kon Shing Hui ...	dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.23	5.56	8.03				
	arr.	8.46				4.10		Kon Zen Chiao ...	arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.28	6.09	7.43				



## Auctions

## A. LANDAU &amp; Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers  
Salesrooms inNos. 134-135a Szechuen Road  
Telephone 2653Personal attention given to  
house auctions.A/c of sales rendered within 3  
days of sales. Cash advances  
made on goods entrusted  
to our sales.

Terms on application.

## KIANGWAN RACES

APRIL 22nd and 24th

COLD COLLATION  
TIFFINSWill be served at the  
RACE-COURSE

ON

SATURDAY AND MONDAY

## AFTERNOON TEAS

Wines, Spirits and Beers of the  
Best Quality

BY

SHEPHERD'S CAFE

9482

## KIANGWAN RACES

Saturday and Monday  
(22nd and 24th April, 1916)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.45 p.m. Daily

ENTRANCE TICKETS:  
\$1.00 each Day obtainable at  
the Gate.SPECIAL TRAINS:  
12.50 p.m., 1.25 p.m., 2.00 p.m.,  
2.30 p.m.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,  
Secretary.

International Recreation Club

9462

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the  
Third Annual Meeting of Share-  
holders will be held at the Com-  
pany's offices, No. 13, Nanking  
Road, on Wednesday, the 3rd May,  
1916, at 4 p.m.The Transfer Books of the  
Company will be closed from the  
26th April to the 3rd May, 1916,  
both days inclusive.By Order of the Directors,  
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.  
General Managers.

Shanghai, 19th April, 1916.

9478

Business and Official  
- - - Notices - - -Every Single Bottle of  
Pure, Rich, Creamy  
Elephant Head Beer  
has our name on the  
Label.Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Proprietors.NAVAL CLUB  
No. 10A and 10B,  
Boone Road.  
RESTAURANTNOTICE. Mr. A. Kotsomitis  
desires to announce that he has  
opened on the premises of the  
Naval Club a restaurant under  
his personal supervision. The cater-  
ing is in the hands of a thoroughly  
competent French chef.Refreshments of the highest  
quality supplied.The premises have been entirely  
redecorated and renovated.Dinners and Banquets catered  
for at moderate rates.

Special rates for boarders.

A trial will convince you of best  
attention and quick service.A. KOTSOMITIS,  
Proprietor.

9468

In the United States Court for China

ESTATE OF QUINTIN IGNACIO  
DECEASEDPursuant to an order of said  
Court notice is hereby given to all  
persons having claims against  
Quintin Ignacio, Esquire, late of  
Shanghai, China, to present the  
same with vouchers to the under-  
signed Administrator of his estate,  
Clerk of the U. S. Court for China,  
at Shanghai, on or before October  
twenty-first, 1916; and all persons  
owing debts to said deceased are  
hereby notified to make payment of  
the same in due course to said  
Administrator.EARL B. ROSE,  
Administrator.

Shanghai, China, April 21st, 1916.

9489

## NOTICE

FROM Monday, April 17th, our  
offices will be situated on the third  
floor of the UNION BUILDING,  
4, THE BUND.

H. E. ARNHOLD.

9389

## When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when  
you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for  
the same money?H. S. Honigsberg & Co.  
TEL. 2686The National Loan of the Third  
Year of the Republic of China  
(1914)\$16,000,000 and Supplementary  
Issue of \$8,000,000.

AND

The National Loan of the Fourth  
Year of the Republic of China  
(1915)

\$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above two  
Loans are hereby notified that the  
Interest Instalments for the month  
of April, each amounting to Dollars  
One Hundred and Twenty Thou-  
sand (\$120,000)—\$240,000 in all  
—have been duly received by the  
undersigned and brought to Loan  
Service Account.F. A. AGLEN,  
Inspector General of Customs.  
Inspectorate General of Customs,  
Peking, 17th April, 1916.

9496

## American Association

NOTICE to members of The  
American Association of China:  
The dinner in honor of Admiral  
Winterhalter will be given Wednes-  
day, April 26th, at 8 o'clock, at the  
Astor House. Members who will  
attend, will please notify F. R.  
Sites, Treasurer, No. 4, The Bund.

9495

THE  
Shanghai Bon Marche

17 Nanking Road

## CLOSING

UP

## BUSINESS SALE

Just received Ladies' Hats

from  
London & Paris

Now selling at Half Price

## BANK HOLIDAYS

THE Exchange Banks will be  
closed for the transaction of Public  
Business on Friday, Saturday and  
Monday, the 21st, 22nd and 24th  
April, on account of the Easter  
Holidays.

9460

## THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD?

## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day  
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

## Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 62

Registration and Sale of Crown  
or Shengko Lands on the  
WhangpooNOTICE is hereby given that all  
registrations or sales, subsequent to  
November, 1911, and hereafter, of  
Crown or Shengko lands on the  
Whangpoo—i.e., all foreshore,  
accreted or reclaimable land, not  
required for Conservancy or  
Harbour purposes, situated between  
highwater lines from the Kiangnan  
Arsenal to the lower end of the  
Conservancy training works at  
Woosung—must be regulated in  
accordance with the provisions of  
the Supplementary Article of the  
Conservancy Agreement of 1912,  
which has recently been approved by  
the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and  
the Ministers of the Treaty Powers  
at Peking.The Public are warned that no  
shengko-plan or receipt for payment  
of shengko is valid unless issued by  
the Board.Copies of the Supplementary  
Article No. 12 in Chinese and  
English can be obtained on applica-  
tion at the Board's offices, 6,  
Kiukiang Road.Whangpoo Conservancy Board  
Shanghai, 20th April, 1916.

9498

The Secret of Success  
in ChinaIF YOU HAVE BRANDED  
GOODS TO SELL  
IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISINGWe write, design, and insert  
advertisements in the leading  
newspapers throughout the  
East. We employ expert  
translators and the best native  
artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls  
on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN &amp; Co.

1A, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

Chinese Hankow-Szechuen Government  
Railways, Hankow-Ichang SectionTenders are invited for the  
Supply of 3 superheated steam  
Goods Engines.Tenders to be sealed and to bear  
on the cover the address: Tenders  
for the Supply of Locomotives for  
the Chinese Hankow-Szechuen  
Railways (Hupei Line: Hankow-  
Ichang) are to be forwarded to the  
Director-General of the Han-  
Yueh-Chuan Government Railways  
at Hankow up to June 28th, 1916,  
at 6 p.m.Tenders presented up to that  
date will be opened in the presence  
of the bidders at the Directorate-  
General at Hankow. Tenders  
having been called for also in Ger-  
many, France, Great Britain and  
U. S. A., for which the opening day  
has been fixed for June 28th, 1916,  
also, acceptance of tenders will take  
place and be published when result  
of tenders has been wired by these  
countries.Specifications are to be had  
against payment of Mex. \$5.00 at  
the Director-General's Office,  
Hankow.JEME TIEN-YOW,  
Director-General  
for theManaging Director of the  
Hankow-Szechuen Railway  
Hupei Line: Hankow-Ichang.

9470

The Senawang Rubber Estates Co.  
Limited.NOTICE is hereby given that the  
TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING of Share-  
holders of this Company will be  
held at the Head Office, No. 38,  
Canton Road, Shanghai, on Mon-  
day, the 1st day of May, 1916, at  
4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving  
the Report of the Directors and  
Statements of Accounts for the  
year ended 31st January, 1916, and  
transacting other ordinary business  
of the Company.The Transfer Books of the Com-  
pany will be closed from the 23rd  
of April to the 1st May both days  
inclusive.By order of the Board of Directors,  
HUGO REISS & CO.

Shanghai, 21st April, 1916.

Secretaries &amp; General Managers.

9487

"Hangchow,  
The Beautiful"NEW HOTEL,  
Hangchow West Lake

Intending visitors to our hotel

are advised that there is no  
through train service to Hang-  
chow just at present. There  
is, however, a launch service  
from Soochow Creek to Hang-  
chow, or visitors may take the  
launch to Kashing, from whence  
a train service to Hangchow is  
in operation.The city and surrounding  
country are perfectly quiet,  
and intending visitors need  
have no fear of any trouble  
occurring to mar their stay at  
this beautiful resort.5½% Russian Internal Short  
Term Loan of 1916  
FOR  
Rbls. 2,000,000,000SUBSCRIPTION to the above loan  
will be opened in Russia from the  
28th of March till the 5th of May  
inclusively.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of  
Income Tax and of other taxations.  
The Loan is redeemable at par on  
the 1st February, 1926, Russian  
style, without option for the Russian  
Government to convert it at an  
earlier date.Coupons are payable in Russia  
half yearly, on the 1st of February  
and 1st August, Russian style.As interest on the above Loan  
runs from the 1st-14th of February,  
it must be taken into consideration  
when subscribing and added to the  
price of issue.The Russo-Asiatic Bank in  
Shanghai and its Branches in China  
and Japan are ready to accept  
applications for the above named  
Loan.Special favourable rates will be  
quoted for Russian exchange.Applications will be wired to  
Petrograd free of telegraphic  
charges and commission.The Bank is also ready to give  
every facility to subscribers in the  
shape of advance against the scrip.

I. JEZERSKI,

Manager.

9189

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full  
board. Good table. Centrally  
situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

Telephone 3482 9408

TO LET, extra large furnished  
room, with separate bathroom and  
verandah, facing south, exception-  
ally cool in the summer, \$22 per  
month. Apply to Box 134, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

9490-A-23

KOREA, SEOUL: For com-  
fortable, quiet, home-like and in-  
expensive accommodation, write to  
Mrs. Chas. Loeber.

9180

## MISCELLANEOUS

EXPERIENCED Merchant,  
with first-class American and Euro-  
pean connections for Chinese  
manufactured goods and general  
exports, wishes to hear of  
educated Chinese who is willing to  
finance the business and take active  
part in it. Capital required  
30-50,000 Taels. Apply to Box  
127, THE CHINA PRESS.

9479-A-26

PAYING GUESTS for summer.  
One or two people can have first-  
class accommodation with a family  
living in the most beautiful suburb  
of Kobe. State nationality. Apply  
to Mrs. Cato, Harada Mura,  
Kobe, Japan.

9476-A-21

AUCTION BRIDGE. An expert  
at the game, of some local reputa-  
tion, will undertake the instruction  
of a few select classes of four, at  
ten dollars per hour. Apply, with  
full particulars, to Box 120, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

9484-A-23

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED by a Chinese, position  
as clerk or interpreter. Has  
several years' experience in law  
office. First-class references. Mod-  
erate salary. Apply to Box 135,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

9493-A-27

AN American, with college train-  
ing and business experience and  
who speaks the Shanghai dialect, is  
open to employment at a good  
salary. Apply to Box 126, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

9475

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-2, Peking  
Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road,  
opposite West End Lane.

9263

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Remington No. 7  
model typewriter. Little used.  
Thoroughly overhauled this week.  
A good machine for office work.  
Price Tls. 50. Apply to Box 133,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

9485-A-23

WANTED: two well-bred Pekin-  
ese male pups. Correspond with  
U.S.P.O. Box 552.

9492-A-27

FOR SALE: Portable wireless  
receiving set: very loud, \$30. In-  
spection and trial by appointment.  
Apply Sequeira, 21, Fearon Road.

9457-A-22

FOR SALE, as a going concern,  
an old-established private hotel in  
good locality. No reasonable offer  
refused. Apply to Box 115, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

9454-A-23

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a bright young lady,  
of neat appearance, for a retail  
store. State experience, if any, to  
Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.

9497-A-22

WANTED a papermaker, being  
able to supervise paper mill. Must  
have necessary technical knowledge  
of paper making. Apply in writing  
with copies of testimonials to Box  
132, THE CHINA PRESS.

9484-A-22

WANTED: a teacher to teach  
higher mathematics in a college of  
this country. Chinese preferred.  
Please apply, stating qualifications  
and past experience, to Box 125,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

9474-A-25

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, fully furnished house-  
keeping flat, near Bubbling Well  
terminal. Pleasant location. Terms  
reasonable. Apply to Box 130,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

9481-A-25

TO LET, large house, containing  
10 large rooms, 6 small rooms,  
large dining-room and reception  
rooms. Suitable for hotel or board-  
ing house. Cheap rent. Apply to  
Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.

9465-A-22

NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French  
Park; containing three rooms on  
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three  
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,  
lavatories and flush closets, hot  
water installation, tiled kitchen and  
pantry, four servants' rooms,  
garden, tennis, etc., from May 1st,  
1916. Apply at No. 75, Route  
Vallon. Telephone, West 169.

9448-A-16

## GODOWN TO LET

GODOWN TO LET, in Central  
district, close to Nanking Road,  
low rental. Apply to Olivier  
Building, 18, Nanking Road.  
Phones 1930 and 1536.

9491-A-21

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by gentleman, bed-  
room with bathroom attached,  
vicinity Shanghai Club or Astor  
House. No board. Apply to Box  
136, THE CHINA PRESS.

9494-A-22

WANTED by young lady, furnish-  
ed or unfurnished room, with  
bathroom, small kitchen. Centrally  
situated. Terms moderate. Apply  
to Box 137, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

9494-A-21

## FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.  
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-  
class real estate security. China  
Realty Company, Ltd.

9263

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

## YUT SAE CHANG &amp; Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers  
SHANGHAI.Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' Builders'  
Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at  
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.MOTOR?  
WEST 1090.  
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
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